# THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XI. ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1879. NO. 265.


## IN THE CAPITOL.

### A MOVE TO LIFT THE PRESSURE.

The Caucus Determines to Open the Door for Financial Legislation—How Georgia Fares On the Committees—The Georgia Four Per Cent. Bonds Up Again, Etc.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Speaker Randall will not announce the committees until Friday, but I am able to give in advance the disposition of Georgia representatives. Mr. Nicholls, on foreign affairs; Mr. Smith, on military affairs and claims; Mr. Cook, chairman public buildings and grounds; Mr. Blount, on appropriations, and chairman of expenditures of department of justice; Mr. Persons, on agriculture and naval affairs; Mr. Hammond, on judiciary; Mr. Stephens, on rules; Mr. Speer, chairman of coinage and weights; Mr. Felton, on ways and means; Mr. Speer, on public lands.

Commissioner Raum has the Georgia four per cent. bonds under consideration. He is to determine the question whether they are liable to the tax of ten per cent. It looks some knotty questions in his way, but it is thought that he will decide that they are liable to the tax. He is being pressed to make this decision by leading capitalists because the use of these bonds as circulating medium will be followed by the states and result in disturbing the present status of the currency. B.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—We have a strong ground to-day in favor of financial relief to the people. The ways and means, banking and currency, and coinage committees will take preference, and the democratic caucus it was unanimously resolved not to adjourn over Monday until this general legislation is rendered possible.

EMORY SPEER.

A third democratic caucus was held in the hall of the house immediately after adjournment to-day for the purpose of taking some action which would permit the introduction and consideration of important financial measures during the present session of congress. Representative Hewitt, of Tennessee, presided and Messrs. Lamar, of Texas, and Covert (New York) acted as secretaries. Mr. Kenna (West Virginia) offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously.

*Resolved*, That it is the judgment of this caucus that the house shall not adjourn over Monday or any other day next week, but that it should be in session on that day for the consideration of bills in the usual order, and for the placing of important legislation and of pages without unnecessary delay.

Mr. Stephens (Georgia) then offered the following with the request that it be read and lie on the table for the action of a future caucus:

*Resolved*, That the aims and objects of the democratic party of the United States as we are now assembled, members of the present house of representatives, are entitled to be considered as the exponents of those aims and objects as indicated with a singleness of purpose to the restoration of constitutional liberty, and with it the restoration of peace and harmony and prosperity throughout the length and breadth of the land, and the prevention of sectional strife; and the legitimate results of the late war; that we are utterly opposed to revival in any or any part thereof of African slavery in any attitude except as a punishment for crime; they stand pledged to the union of the states under the constitution as it is with all its existing amendments as they are, and to the supremacy of the civil power over the military in all cases and at all times; that we are opposed to all unconstitutional and revolutionary methods; they are for law and order, for the protection of life, liberty and property without respect of person or social condition, for the peaceful settlement of all grievances; they are for the peaceful instrumentality of the ballot, through, first, the law making power, and then the law executing power; third, the law interpreting power, and finally the ultimate power of the ballot box. They are for the ballot as well as for the bullet, just now, while they are opposed to a standing army as were the framers of the constitution. Yet, they are for keeping the army sufficiently large to repel invasion and for its extensive frontier, as well as for keeping our extensive frontier, as well as for keeping out of existence all armed bands and enabling the president to put down domestic violence in any of the states, and in aid of the civil authorities in the due execution of the laws, in pursuance of the constitution, as now in pursuance of the acts of congress of 1795 and 1807; they are for the acts of congress of 1795 and 1807; they are utterly opposed to the use of the army of the United states in controlling elections, or for any other purpose inconsistent with the freedom of the ballot; they are for the maintenance of the public credit, and for the honest payment of the bonded debt unless the government should render it necessary or expedient for the refunding of the same, lessening the burdens of taxation and thereby forbidding the present unequal and unjust method of raising revenue. They are for the coinage of gold and silver upon the existing without restriction or limitation the amount of either. They are for reviving and giving full value to all the industries of the country by an increase of the volume of currency, which is a sound one, sufficient to meet the demands of trade in every department of labor and business.

Without transacting any further business the caucus adjourned.

The treasury to-day issued a call for the redemption of ten millions of the 10.40 bonds, of which three millions are in coupons and seven millions are in registered bonds.

Mr. Moore and several of his tribe arrived here to-day. They will confer with Secretary Schurz to-morrow, and before they leave the secretary will have a talk with the president.

The house to-day when the debate on the resolution for a change of rules had ceased for about two hours an eccentric looking man in the gentleman's gallery, supposed to be a clergyman who had sermonized the observation of the Sabbath, at the close of the last session, suddenly gave vent to his feelings by declaiming in a loud and solemn tone, 'Woe, woe, woe! to this den of thieves.' Before he could get any further in his denunciation he was pounced upon by some of the doorkeeper's assistants and hurried out of the gallery.

THE SENATE.

The senate resumed consideration of the New Hampshire senatorial election case. Mr. Davis (Illinois) opposed the admission of Mr. Bell to a seat, arguing that there was no such vacancy as could be filled by the governor.

Mr. Jones (Florida) spoke to-day in favor of admitting Bell.

The senate continued the discussion of the question of admitting Bell until 4:30, when it went into executive session, and at 6 the doors were reopened adjourned.

CONFIRMATION.—George Holmes, collector of customs at Beaufort, S. C.; Henry Thomas, postmaster at Decatur, Ala.; Second Lieutenants William N. Little (Ga.) and Edward B. Freeman (Miss.) to be assistant engineers of the United States navy; Captain George H. Butler (Ark.) to be major of the marine corps.

The president nominated Thomas H. Allen to be postmaster at Vicksburg.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Stephens (Georgia) from the committee on rules reported a resolution for the reappointment of the following committees: Census, reform, civil-service, the law respecting the ascertainment and declaration of the presidential election, in regard to the prevention of epidemic diseases, on the ventilation of halls, on the cause of depression of labor and also to increase the committees membership as follows: Enrolled bills to 7, coinage to 13, ways and means to 13, agriculture, judiciary, elections, commerce appropriations in each also; a new rule providing that a motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill by a general appropriation bill shall require a three-fourths majority instead of, as now, two-thirds. The report is being discussed.

After considerable discussion and the adoption of two or three amendments, the report was agreed to and the house adjourned.

## FEDERAL NOTES.

### The Committee Clerkships—General Gordon's Appearance.

Washington Capital.

Frank H. Affrien, Jr., of Georgia, recently appointed clerk of the senate committee on commerce, is a Virginian by birth, but has not resided in his native state since the war, having devoted himself to journalism in connection with the Courier-Journal and other papers. For several years he has been well known all over the country, and acknowledged as one of the highest authorities in the peculiar field of southern politics in all its sectional, as well as national phases. His character is strictly southern, while his talents and attainments eminently suit him to the duties to which he has been called by General Gordon, who is to be congratulated on securing so able an assistant and adviser.

In looking over the list of committee clerks appointed by the democratic chairmen on the senate side one is gratified to note the extent to which the press has been recognized. This is in excellent contrast to the summerism which has been unfortunately been the rule at the other end of the capitol. Senators are to be congratulated upon the sound judgment displayed in such selections as Frank Affriend, Sam. Butler, Frank Richardson and James Banks to their clerkships. The rule hitherto has been to depress the offices to the level of the men. But the cases we have named, as well as others which appear in the published list of the appointments, reverse this rule with happy effect. In Great Britain the clerkships of parliamentary committees are deemed offices of high honor and responsibility, and the same rise of positions used to be so regarded here, until they were to be based, if not made disreputable, by the policy that has lately prevailed.

On Tuesday last Senator Gordon occupied his seat for the first time during the present session. Re-elected by an almost unanimous vote of the Georgia legislature, the young senator renews the career that has been replete with power and most emphatic usefulness.

His recent dangerous illness caused grave apprehension to his friends, and the constant continuous expression of sympathy and interest, evidenced by all of all parties and political creeds who knew him, as he was in his painful sickness, was a proof that the respect to worth and chivalric manhood is keenly alive in the American heart.

The pride in which Georgia holds her Gordon is intensified by the greeting given her favorite senator on his reappearance in the senate chamber last week. Wan and outworn by sickness, his invincible will, nerved by the call of duty, conquers physical inconveniences, and the high trust devolved upon him finds him at his post fully consummating the eminent labor expected and exacted from him.

## FOREIGN FLASHES.

### Alfonso's Coming Marriage—The Pope's Contribution—A Durham Difficulty.

LONDON, April 9.—A dispatch from Seaham, county of Durham, states that the miners in the Houghton and Cahan districts have determined to destroy the property of the owners and managers. A hundred police are stationed in Seaham hall and a conflict is imminent. The colliery managers are leaving or barricading their houses. Mr. Bourke, under-secretary of foreign affairs, has gone to Paris to confer with the French government about the Egyptian crisis.

The Times correspondent at Paris says there are real signs of returning animation on the Paris bourse. Greater attention is being bestowed upon foreign stocks by the investing public, and home rentes, though still rising, are becoming less an object of speculation.

A Standard's correspondent at Berlin says that the Russian revolutionary committee have sent letters to all the imperial dignitaries at St. Petersburg saying that although they do not intend to attack the czar they will not cease to kill his attendants, especially the heads of police departments, so long as the treatment of political prisoners is unamelioated.

LONDON, April 9.—Additional advices from Capetown about the disaster to the British convoy on the Intombe river, March 12th, report that besides the troops it is thought that forty wagon drivers and followers were killed. Twenty-five Zulu corpses were found on the field after the battle, and it is believed that many more were drowned. The Zulus had ample time to get news of the convoy as it was delayed at the ford three days by heavy rains. The ford was only four miles from Luneburg to meet the convoy. Colonel Pearson signals from Ekowe that he can hold out ten days longer until the fourth of April, and that his provisions only are short and he has plenty of ammunition. The dispatch giving these particulars says nothing of the sickness in his command, which is only mentioned by the Daily News correspondent. The scouts who arrived at the camp of the relieving column just before their departure say that the last advices report that the Zulus are concentrated in large masses eleven miles north of the Tugela river. They are hidden in a dense jungle so that their numbers are unascertainable.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 9.—Several ministerial councils have been held and there have been frequent interviews between Lord Dufferin and Prince Gortschakoff in regard to an alternative arrangement for the mixed occupation. It is understood that Russia has taken a resolution of a conciliatory nature which is calculated to hasten an understanding on the subject with the powers, especially with England.

The Agence Russe states that the powers have under consideration an arrangement, which, if agreed upon, could be substituted for the proposed mixed occupation of Roumelia. The members of the international commission at Philliopolis have unanimously pronounced against the entry of Turkish troops into Roumelia.

PARIS, April 9.—In view of the possible election of M. Blanqui on the second ballot at Bordeaux for a vacancy in the chamber of deputies, the radicals are urging the government to pardon him and thus avoid ill feeling and acrimonious discussion in the chamber if Blanqui is elected and not permitted to take his seat.

The approaching visit of the Austrian crown prince to Madrid is believed here to foreshadow the marriage of King Alfonso to Archduchess Matia, daughter of Archduke Charles.

The Patrie announces that it has reason to believe that the marriage of King Alfonso, of Spain, to the Archduchess Maria, of Austria, will take place in July.

The pope's donation of $20,000 to the school fund is a first annual contribution from his private fortune.

ROME, April 9.—The Capitale publishes a letter written by Garibaldi before leaving Caprera. He says: "Italy owes gratitude to the royal house for having contributed to its unity. But it did not accomplish it alone. The country was more flourishing under its old tyrants than it is now." It commends Signor Depretis in unmeasured terms and concludes: "The monarchy is not eternal. Its duration will be in proportion as it merits the affection of the people and calls to its councils, not flatterers, but capable and truthful men."

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, April 10.—The Standard has good reason for stating that France and England will first approach the khedive in a firm but friendly manner and afford him an opportunity to retrieve his deplorable blunder. Should he fail to avail himself thereof the port will be seriously invited to take the matter into urgent consideration. The sultan would be amply justified on calling upon the khedive to resign.

A Standard's dispatch from Berlin states that all the industrial and commercial societies have called meetings to discuss minutely the details of the proposed tariff which would injuriously affect their respective trades.

Reports come from Kief that the political prisoners there are most cruelly treated, and that many have been shot while attempting to escape. The governor of the prison has received a decoration. General Ignatieff, Count Schouvaloff and General Adlerberg have received threatening letters.

A dispatch to the Daily News from Rangoon says the Burmese government wishes for peace, but large masses of the Burmese soldiers are moving towards Toungboo, the garrison of which has not been reinforced.

### Some Republican Gains.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The election in Jersey City, N. J., yesterday for members of the local boards resulted in republican gains. The boards last year were strongly democratic. There is a tie in the boards of police and fire commissioners. The board of free-holders is republican. The board of aldermen stands six democrats and five republicans. One district is doubtful. The board of works and the board of education are very evenly divided, but will be controlled by the democrats. In the city of Bayonne, which usually goes democratic, the republicans have made a clean sweep. In Hoboken the republicans elect their candidate for mayor and the democrats elect the city treasurer and city clerk without opposition.

### The Colored "Cuticlaw" of Boston.

BOSTON, April 9.—A number of representative colored men of this city held a meeting to-night to consider a plan of furthering the negro exodus from the south. A committee was appointed to call a mass meeting in Faneuil hall and arrange for means to transport to as many as may be desirous of leaving for new homes in the west.

## THE NATIONAL NEEDS.

### AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. STEPHENS.

The Necessity of Entering Upon General Legislation Insisted Upon with Special Reference to the Finances—How the Democrats Stand in Relation Thereto.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Soon after the adjournment of the house to-day your correspondent called at the rooms of Mr. Stephens, of your state, at the National hotel, when the following conversation ensued, which I thought might not be uninteresting to your readers:

"Well," said your correspondent to him, who is now known as the Georgia Commoner, "you have passed the army bill in the house at last?"

"Yes," said Mr. Stephens, "and by a very decided majority."

CORRESPONDENT—What was the vote?

MR. STEPHENS—148 for it and 122 against it, giving 26 majority for the bill with the repealing clauses in it. The bill was stronger than the democracy. It received the vote of every democrat and all the greenbackers except two.

CORRESPONDENT—Will it probably pass the senate as in the house?

MR. STEPHENS—I have no doubt of it. It may be disensed there a week or ten days, but I have no doubt that it will pass there just as it went from the house.

CORRESPONDENT—What about the veto; and if Mr. Hayes does veto it, what then? Many of the radicals say he certainly will veto them.

MR. STEPHENS—I know some of them say so, but I do not think he will. I do not see upon what grounds he could place a veto. Vetoes have heretofore rested upon grounds of unconstitutionality or hasty and inconsiderate legislation. But the president certainly could not hold the position that it is unconstitutional to repeal any law whatever, whether he thinks the law repealed was constitutional or not. Nor could he hold that this is hasty or inconsiderate legislation, for it has been the subject of discussion for upwards of fourteen years. Since the beginning of the government no act of congress repealing an act was ever vetoed by a president. Moreover, Mr. Hayes was reared in that school of politicians, who were opposed to the exercise of the veto in any case, and one of the grounds for which he voted for the impeachment of Andrew Johnson was his exercise of veto power. So I do not in any event expect a veto. If he does not wish to sign the bill with his approval he may let it become a law by not returning it to the house within ten days after it is presented to him; and in that event it would become a law under the constitution without his signature or approval. So I do not expect any veto; still, there is very little certainty what any man in public or private life will do nowadays. But in reply to your question "what then in case he does veto it?" All I have to say now is that sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

CORRESPONDENT—Is it probable that we will have any legislation on the line indicated in your caucus speech as published in the New York Times?

MR. STEPHENS—I cannot say. There was a sort of a test vote upon that subject in the house this evening. It was on a motion, after the passage of the army bill, to adjourn over till Tuesday. The object was to defeat the introduction of bills on Monday. You know, is the only day that bills can be introduced in regular order. The object of this motion, therefore, was to stave off the introduction of bills of general legislation. This question to adjourn over was decided by a vote of 155 yeas to 109 nays. It is a very notable fact that on this question the republicans stood in solid column—save one—against general legislation for the relief of the country. They evidently want affairs to reach an end as they are. They numbered 111, and with them stood 44 democrats. The 109 consisted of one republican, a few greenbackers and more than two-thirds of the democratic party. It is true, some new members, and I have just seen one of this class—democrats—voted to adjourn over without understanding the object or effect of the motion. This vote clearly demonstrates that more than two-thirds of the democratic party in the house, and more than a majority of the greenbackers, are in favor of pursuing that line of policy which I indicated in the democratic caucus. Now, whether the thirty-four democrats who voted to-day to defeat legislation will continue in their alliance with the republicans for the accomplishment of this object, I cannot say. I do hope they will not, but if they do, of course they will defeat all legislation looking to the relief of the country from the evils of radical misrule for the last ten years in matters of currency, finance, taxation, banking, etc., which have resulted in the present prostration of all the industries of the country.

CORRESPONDENT—Have the democrats any clearly defined line of policy on these questions? And what seems to be the trouble about progressing with the business?

MR. STEPHENS—A large majority of the democrats are decidedly in favor of the renewal of the unlimited coinage of silver. England and Germany are about to change their policy on the silver question. A large majority of the democrats are also in favor of an increase in the volume of currency, resting upon a sound basis. Some are in favor of coin and bullion certificates, such as suggested by me. Some are in favor of the issue of greenbacks backed by the faith and credit of the government for their redemption. But these points of difference could easily be reconciled on consultation. The object on all sides is relief against present contraction and such relief as shall be founded upon the soundest principles of political economy; three-fourths are in favor of a modification of the present iniquitous system of internal revenue and three-fourths of them, nay, nine-tenths of them are in favor of a modification of the present unequal and unjust tariff. A like proportion, I think I may say, are in favor of repealing the present prohibitory tax on state banking. On all these as well as other important questions an overwhelming majority of the democrats in the house are for remaining here and legislating in correcting the abuses and reforming the evils of the maladministration of public affairs of the last ten years which has reduced the country to its present deplorable condition. The trouble of progressing with this business of reform is this: About twenty democrats—perhaps hardly so many—represent what may be styled without offense as the monied power of the country. This small minority of the party are in full accord with the majority on the questions involved in the army bill and the legislative bill; but they are utterly opposed to disturbing the existing status of the financial, currency and taxation questions; hence a few of the timid and time-serving who agree with a great majority of the party as to the necessary reforms, go with this small minority rather than split the party. This, I think, is a correct statement of the issues. Hence I think unless public sentiment is aroused and the democracy throughout the land shall be fully awakened to the responsibilities resting upon them and the expectations of our oppressed people from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the gulf to the lakes, there can be little hope for any improvement in our existing state of affairs from the present session, or from the present congress.

CORRESPONDENT—Do you think there will be any change made at this session in the pension laws, so as to embrace the soldiers and the widows of soldiers in the Mexican war?

MR. STEPHENS—This question stands with the others alluded to. This eminently just measure ought not to be ignored, and this congress ought not to adjourn with a deaf ear to the appeals of justice in this matter that come up from every quarter. Members of congress are now paid by the year, or at congress are the government they are subsidiary officers of the government as much so as the judges of our courts, federal and state, and they ought to remain here and perform their duties, as judges do, and they will be derelict in duty if they do not, and, in my judgment, an indignant people will hold them responsible if they shall now, in the hour of greatest need, shirk their duty—adjourn and go to their homes without even making an attempt to right the wrongs which are fast tending to bring general bankruptcy and ruin upon the whole country.

CORRESPONDENT—Is not congress given too much to president-making?

MR. STEPHENS—Now you hit the nail on the head. This is undoubtedly the chief trouble. What the great mass of the people of this country, in every position of life and in every department of labor and industry, want, is good government. Wise, equal and just laws for the protection of life, liberty and property faithfully executed. The vital question with them is not so much who governs as how they govern. It is not so much who is to be president as to the principles and policies of his administration. If the present state of affairs in relation to finance, taxation, currency, and other matters of deep interest to the people are to remain as they are, it matters little to them who is president. In that view a presidential contest is degraded with nothing but a miserable scramble for office—a contest between tax-payers and tax-consumers. Then, if not before, tax-payers must take care of themselves.

### THE NEW KINGDOM.

#### The Important Work of the Bulgarian Patriots.

TIRNOVA, April 9.—The Bulgarian assembly have passed six more articles of the constitution resolving that there shall be no censorship of the press. Even religious publications are to be free, though a censorship therefor was demanded by some clerical deputies. The assembly has also resolved against the creation of a senate, after a violent debate, during which the advocates of a senate quitted the house. The national party are greatly satisfied at the progress made, and hope to finish the constitution before easter. The election for the sixty-six additional members who, with the present number shall elect a prince, has been fixed for the 24th instant.

The assembly has passed 38 more articles of the constitution, including the amendments in favor of triennial parliaments, universal manhood suffrage and equal electoral districts.

LONDON, April 9.—The Times' Tirnova dispatch says the Bulgarians are determined to have a national democracy of the severest simplicity. All parties are united in the determination that the legislature shall be elected wholly by the people.

### THE DANGER AT SITKA.

#### A General Indian Massacre Feared.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—A letter from the collector of customs at Sitka addressed to the United States consul at Victoria mentions grave fears of a massacre by Indians in case Sitka is left unprotected by men-of-war, which, at the date of the letter, April 3, was intimated. The following explains the situation:

To the President of the United States, Washington, D. C.—In behalf of three hundred residents of this city, we ask protection for our lives. When the ship Alaska leaves us we will be helpless. The Indians are ready now to attack and may as soon as she does. The danger is imminent.

The above is signed by several priests of the Russian church and other parties, and to it is added the following:

CUSTOM HOUSE, SITKA, April 3.—I certify that I believe that the danger is imminent as specified in the above. (Signed) M. D. BAIL, Collector.

### CHIN LAN PIN.

#### Departure of the Chinese Embassy for Europe.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The members of the Chinese embassy arrived here yesterday afternoon. They will remain till Saturday, when they will sail for Madrid via Liverpool, London and Paris. They propose establishing at Madrid a Chinese embassy, if possible. Chin Lan Pin, the chief minister, will accompany the delegation to Europe, while Yung Wing and Mr. D. W. Bartlett, the American secretary, will go back to Washington to take care of the embassy there.

#### Consulting His Masters.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Secretary of the Treasury Sherman held a further conference with the bankers at the subtreasury yesterday in regard to the funding operations of the government. Among those he received were President Vail, of the National bank of commerce; President Baker and Vice-President Fahnestock, of the First national bank, and I. August Belmont. The first call for $10,000,000 of 10.40 bonds was made yesterday under orders from the secretary. In the afternoon he visited the council club on Leonard street, where he met many merchants and importers.

#### An Expected Fortune.

CINCINNATI, April 9.—William Jenkins, sexton of the M. E. Church on Walnut Hills, is believed to be heir to an estate of $7,000,000 in London. The Harwoods amassed great fortunes as inn-keepers years ago two miles from London. They invested largely in lands, which are now in the heart of the city. Heirs for the estate have been advertised for, and Jenkins, upon examination, finds that his grandmother was a daughter of Harwood. He has a brother and sister in Pennsylvania and a sister in Iowa, and these, with himself, constitute the heirs to the immense property.

#### A Brilliant Meteor.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, April 9.—During a thunder storm yesterday evening a meteor, which looked while in the air to be about one foot in diameter, fell to the ground on the south side, bursting into many pieces just before striking. It was white with heat, and the fragments resembled clinkers. The wire of a telephone connecting two business offices on the south side, was struck by lightning about the same time, and electrical fluid entered the office and played havoc with the furniture.

#### In Judge Bond's Court.

CHARLESTON, April 9.—In the United States circuit court to-day, before Judges Bond and Bryce, the election cases were resumed. An argument took place, on the the motion to quash the panel of grand and petit jurors, District-Attorney Northrop representing the government and Messrs. Magrath, Mitchell, Conner and Moise the defendants. The court announced that its decision would be given to-morrow morning.

#### Dragging Her Anchors.

GALVESTON, April 9.—Early this morning the Norwegian brig Hera, Captain Ommundsen, with 1,039 bales of cotton for Bremen, dragged her anchors and went ashore on Bird island. She lies in six feet of water, and has three feet of water in her hold. She draws twelve feet of water. Wreckers have gone to her assistance.

#### The Crew Picked up.

LEWES, DEL., April 9.—The schooner Charles A. Jones, Chrisholms Island, South Carolina, with phosphate rock, for Woods Hall, Mass., sprung a leak during the heavy gale of March 30th, off Fryingpan shoals. The light ship went down next day. The crew were picked up by the schooner Agnes J. Grace, and have been landed here.

#### Destroyed by Fire.

MEMPHIS, April 9.—A special dispatch from Coffeeville, Miss., this morning, says the greater portion of the business part of that town was destroyed by fire this morning.

#### The Chicken Fight.

NEW YORK, April 9.—In the chicken fight to-day Pennsylvania won four fights and Virginia three, closing the contest of nineteen fights. Pennsylvania won twelve and Virginia seven.

#### Convicted of Heresy.

TRENTON, April 8.—Rev. John Miller, D. D., late professor of the theological seminary, of Princeton, was to-day formally deposed from the ministry for heresy.

—Monroe Advertiser: Mr. Henry C. Peeples, of Atlanta, has been invited by the memorial association of Forsyth to deliver the address on the occasion of the decoration of the soldiers' graves in the confederate cemetery, on the 26th instant, and has accepted. His numerous friends in this county will be glad of an opportunity to hear him.

## MEMORIAL FLOWERS.

### THE HONORS DUE THE BRAVE DEAD.

General Fitzhugh Lee Accepts the Invitation as Orator—The Military Companies Expected to Attend—The Preparations for a Magnificent Celebration, Etc.

The approaching memorial day will be the most impressive occasion of the kind ever known in Atlanta. Already extensive preparations have been made for the celebration of the 26th on a scale larger than any previous efforts. The ladies elected General Fitzhugh Lee, the youngest son of General Robert E. Lee, the orator of the day, and he was urged by several personal friends in Atlanta to accept. A few days ago the following reply was received from the distinguished Virginian:

RICHMOND, STAFFORD COUNTY, VA., April 1, 1879.—Deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon me by the Ladies' Memorial association of Atlanta, I accept the kind invitation to deliver the address upon "memorial day" next.

Accept for yourself my sincere thanks for the gracious terms in which you conveyed to me their complimentary invitation, and believe me to be

Very respectfully and truly yours,

FITZHUGH LEE.

TO MRS. S. E. GLOVER, Secretary L. M. A. Atlanta, Ga.

It is needless to say that the acceptance of General Lee was very gratifying to the ladies of the memorial association and to the public generally. The proprietors of the Kimball house have already asked the honor of entertaining General Lee as their guest during his stay in Atlanta. It is proposed to give him such a reception here as will show how near to the heart of the southern people is this son of an illustrious and noble family which has given so many noble names to history. The memorial association has chosen Captain John Milledge the marshal of the day. He has gone to work with his usual energy to prepare such a programme for the day as will make it memorable.

The Richmond Hussars, of Augusta, one of the finest cavalry companies in the south, will almost certainly accept an invitation to come to Atlanta on the 25th and participate in a grand tournament to be had at Oglethorpe park.

The Georgia Hussars, of Savannah, were invited to come and meet the Augusta company here, but it is feared that they will not find it convenient to do so. Captain John Clark, of the Richmond Hussars, writes that his company will probably come and bring with them cavalry squads from Burke county, and from Edgefield, S. C., to join in the contest. There will be quite a number of expert horsemen from Atlanta and vicinity ready to enter such a trial of skill.

Thus the 25th will be made a grand day in Atlanta. Cheap rates can be procured on all the roads and hundreds of visitors brought to the city to see the equestrian contest. Thousands could be collected at the park for such a spectacle. The proceeds will be devoted, after paying prizes, to the purchase of new uniforms for the Richmond Hussars, who are taking a great interest in this project. They have already invited the band of the Fifth United States artillery to play during the tilt. This band—one of the finest in America—is now in Charleston, but will be here by the 25th, as the Fifth artillery will soon have quarters at McPherson barracks. By the proposed plans we will have a large crowd on the day before the celebration. The preparations for memorial day itself are on a large scale. A great military display is surely to be seen here that day.

The Gate City Guards have invited the LaFayette Artillery, of Charleston, to be their guests, and Captain Burke is sure they will come.

The Cadets have invited two companies from Richmond and will urge their attendance.

Captain Milledge has sent pressing invitations to the Spartan Rifles, of Spartanburg, S. C., and to the Greenville Guards, and Butler Guards, of Greenville, S. C., and all are expected.

The Fifth Georgia battalion is counted on as coming. It will bring us the Spalding Grays and Griffin Light Guards from Griffin, the Barnesville Blues, and the Quitman Guards of Forsyth, all under command of Major Mangham, of Griffin. The Marietta company will surely be here if their uniforms are finished in time. Nearly all the companies named are probably coming and others may be added to the list. The Atlanta military will be out in fuller force than it has mustered for years. A military display that will be worthy of the day is what the marshal is counting on and he will provide it.

A proposition has been made to the people of Marietta to defer the celebration of memorial day in their town city and come down en masse on special trains to join in the ceremonies here. It is hoped that our neighbors will do this. Their presence would be highly appreciated and would aid in the imposing observance of the day here. If they should defer their own celebration, the people of Atlanta would send up a delegation to aid in its proper observance. Large number of visitors are coming from all the neighboring towns. Half fare will be granted on the various roads to induce all to come who may be disposed. Atlanta will be full of visitors. The day is fast approaching, but the energy of the ladies, aided by their marshal of the day, will make ample preparations in every direction before the 26th arrives. There will be an abundance of flowers and evergreens from the gardens of Atlanta and those of various Georgia towns. The hearty co-operation of all the citizens is earnestly desired by the ladies that we may make the next memorial day in Atlanta an event to be never forgotten in the annals of the city.

## PAYING HIS BROTHER'S DEBT.

### The Daughters of the Late Horace Greeley Get $57,000 for Money Loaned by Their Father—An Anecdote Connected Therewith.

New York Times.

Some fifteen years ago Cornelius J. Vanderbilt was somewhat in disfavor with his father, Commodore Vanderbilt, on account of his reckless habits and extravagance. "Young Corneel" managed to ingratiate himself in the favor of the late Horace Greeley. The commodore had cut down Cornelius's financial resources to a mere living allowance, and was inexorable as to all further appeals on that subject. In the course of the acquaintanceship and intimacy which resulted between Cornelius and Mr. Greeley, the latter was induced to advance or lend considerable sums of money to the young man, but upon what representations, expectations, or security is not now very generally known. The total of these loans has been stated at $40,000. Cornelius J. gave Mr. Greeley his notes for the amount. He has never since been in a condition to liquidate the debt, although he was doubtless disposed to do so. The commodore and Mr. Greeley never undertook any settlement of the affair, although they are understood to have had a brief debate on the subject on one occasion. Since the close of the Vanderbilt will trial negotiations have been completed by which these long overdue notes have at last been taken up and paid by Mr. William H. Vanderbilt in behalf of his brother, and partly, no doubt, under a sense of equitable justice to the heirs of Mr. Greeley. The matter was finally closed at the Hoffman house, in a conference held yesterday, when Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt caused to be paid to Mrs. Ida Greeley Smith and Miss Gabrielle Greeley, Mr. Greeley's surviving daughters, the sum of $28,500 each, being the principal of the notes, with accrued compound interest. There was no legal liability whatever against the estate of Commodore Vanderbilt on account of this debt, and its prompt and generous settlement reflects credit upon the executors, and will no doubt prove acceptable to the recipients.

In connection with this debt a story is told that when then the commodore heard "Corneel" had been borrowing large sums of money from Mr. Greeley, he became very angry, and assuming that Mr. Greeley had loaned the money mainly in the belief that he, the commodore, would repay it, determined not to pay it, as a warning to others not to lend money to this wayward son. After thinking over it, he set off in high dudgeon to see Mr. Greeley, and "give him a piece of his mind about it." Mr. Greeley was very busy when the commodore came, puffing and indignant, into his office. In his usual bluff, impetuous way the commodore said: "Mr. Greeley, I understand you've been lending my son 'Corneel' money?" Mr. Greeley, looking up quickly, and then, almost instantly resuming his work, replied, in his usual drawling way, "Yes, commodore, I've let him have some money." "You have, eh?" blustered the commodore, "you have—well, I want you to understand that I ain't responsible for it and I shan't pay you a cent of it." Mr. Greeley ran his spectacles up on his brows, stopped writing for a moment, and turning a full face on the commodore, fairly yelled out, "You won't eh? Well, who the devil asked you to pay it? I didn't, did I?" Greeley dropped his glasses over his eyes and bent again to his work. The commodore, nonplussed and boiling over with fury, steamed out of the office, and it was matter of rumor that the two men were never afterward on as good terms as they had previously been.

## TURPENTINE.

### Some Interesting Details Concerning its Manufacture.

An intelligent gentleman who has recently been in the turpentine region of Georgia dropped into THE CONSTITUTION office yesterday, and we gathered from him the following points of interest about the manufacture of turpentine. It covers the whole subject, and contains as much information as could be given in a book on the subject:

1. Any number of pine trees tapped are called an orchard.

2. Ten to ten and a half thousand trees tapped are called a crop.

3. One to three boxes are cut into every tree within one or two feet from the ground.

4. Seventy-five trees will usually average 100 boxes.

5. One and a quarter to one and a half cents is being paid for cutting each box.

6. One man can scrape in one week the trees of one crop.

7. One man can gather in one week the rosin of two crops.

8. A season lasts seven to seven and a half months.

9. Trees are generally used three successive seasons, though sometimes longer.

10. Where trees are plenty they are by preference used but one season, the virgin turpentine being considered the best.

11. The first season the rosin is gathered every four weeks; after that every six weeks.

12. Five thousand boxes average daily during the season one barrel rosin of 280 pounds, including the weight of the barrel, and 6 to 6½ gallons of turpentine of about 6½ pounds each.

13. Eighty men employed in all will produce daily 60 barrels rosin and 360 gallons turpentine.

14. Turpentine is worth now twenty-six cents per gallon in Savannah, and it sold as high as sixty cents per gallon in 1870 and 1876 without having cost any more to produce it.

15. Rosin varies now from $1.10 to 84 per barrel, the lightest colored and freest from turpentine being the best.

16. Distilling it too long darkens the rosin.

17. Rosin generally pays all the expenses of manufacture, leaving the spirits of turpentine clear profit.

18. New oak barrels for turpentine cost in New York $1.35, and delivered in Savannah about $1.85 each; old ones are cheaper but less useful, as they sell poorer when filled.

19. Rough pine barrels for rosin are made near the turpentine distilleries.

20. Distillers sometimes buy and sometimes lease pine lands.

21. The establishment of a turpentine still is not very expensive.

22. Laborers about stills get seventy-five cents per day—often less.

23. Tapping retard their growth—often even kills them, and decreases largely the value of lumber made of them.

We have thousands of acres of turpentine lands in this state that can be purchased for one dollar per acre.

## SPIRIT OF THE STATE PRESS.

SPARTA ISHMAELITE: The man who thinks he carries the democratic party in his breeches pocket will wake up some fine morning to find his pocket torn out and the party gone.

ROME COURIER: The organized democracy stands firm and is doing good work in congress. Every true patriot will rejoice at the prospect of again having free elections, as in the old days, when the interference of the army was not thought of.

CONYER'S EXAMINER: The great question that is agitating the minds of a great many of our people is, "Is your name in the jury box?" Out of about 800 white voters, not quite 200 are found competent for jury duty. This is, to say the least of it, not very complimentary to a large number of intelligent citizens of Rockdale.

SPARTA ISHMAELITE: We are glad to notice that there is a lull throughout the state in a personal warfare. This is right. It pleases us. Georgia is greater than any of her citizens. Her claims are first. Divisions amongst our people will injure the interests of the state. It will be time enough to divide when the country is safe from the demon of radicalism.

DALTON ENTERPRISE: What the people want in the south particularly is repose. They are tired of politicians who are constantly firing the northern or southern heart. They want and will hereafter have good men to represent them in quiet, peaceably and effectually, while they turn the sword into the plowshare and pruning-hook and look after the material interests of our common country. Bluster has lost its savor.

GWINNETT HERALD: Public sentiment must be reformed. In some counties in this state, it is with great difficulty that juries can be obtained to try a man for murder. Man after man excuses himself upon the ground that he has conscientious scruples on the subject of capital punishment, and those who do not commence from the outset to find some excuse to save his life under reasonable doubts. Society approves the finding and the dead man's blood goes unavenged, and then the country stands amazed when another reckless, canseless murder is committed. Sympathy, compassion and sentimentality are well enough in their place, but the strong arm of the law backed up by public opinion is the only remedy and preventive. Justice tempered with mercy is God-like, but when mercy overshadows and throttles justice, criminals multiply like the locusts in Egypt, the law becomes a dead letter and society is at the mercy of outlaws.

LAGRANGE REPORTER: A really independent paper is one which is independent of men as well as of parties. It may or may not belong to a party. A paper can be independent within a party. It can support the party action and the party leaders when they are right, and condemn them when they are wrong. It may acknowledge allegiance to a certain party because it deems the general principles of that party best calculated to promote the prosperity, and welfare of the people; and yet, at the same time, it may dispute the propriety of the wisdom or the rightfulness of any particular act of the party, or of its leaders. Because a paper belongs to a certain party, it need not surrender the right to differ with the party on a question either of right or of policy. Because it supports a certain candidate, it is not bound to consider him infallible. There is an important difference between true independence—which will defend right and oppose wrong, no matter where either may be found—and mere opposition to party action. Many papers will have accomplished a great deal when they learn that difference.

## NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

ALL of the series A of the 4 per cents. bonds are sold except $20,000 not yet signed, and these are spoken for.

THE supreme court is on the Cherokee circuit. The last of that circuit is 

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT MONDAYS

THE CONSTITUTION BUILDING, ATLANTA.

DELIVERED in the city of Atlanta for One Dollar month.

MAIL SUBSCRIPTION, postage free, $10.00 a year, $1.00 a month.

THE DAILY edition contains fuller and fresher intelligence from all parts of the world than any other Georgia paper. Its news columns and correspondence are the most varied and its telegraphic service the most complete. Its circulation extends all over Georgia and into neighboring states, and its editorial opinions and comments are more widely quoted than any other southern newspaper.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from any part of the co ntry.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION.

Four pages, thirty-six long columns—Published every Tuesday morning.

TERMS PER ANNUM, postage free, one copy, $1.50; six months, $1.00; ten copies one year, $12.50; twenty copies, $20.00.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION will compare more than favorably with that of any other weekly in the south. It is the cheapest paper of its class in Georgia, is carefully edited and contains, in compact form, the cream of the Daily. Among its attractions are original stories by the best southern writers, the latest news and market reports, elaborately prepared articles on agricultural matters, timely editorials, comments upon current events, crisp, sparkling and pungent paragraphs, and choice selections in prose and poetry.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM, THE CONSTITUTION offers, within its field, unrivaled advantages. The Daily edition has many more readers and subscribers in Georgia than any other newspaper, while its aggregate circulation is considerably larger than that of any other daily journal in the state.

All letters and telegrams must be addressed to THE CONSTITUTION, ATLANTA.

# The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 10, 1879.

MR. BILLY CHANDLER and his colleagues will soon have their new freedman's charitable institutions in running order.

MR. BELL, of New Hampshire, is causing a great deal of talk in the senate. He will be a widely-advertised citizen before he gets his seat.

THE new colored emigration factory organized by the republican leaders will go into operation with not less than seven hundred swindles.

REGARDED merely as a precedent, the democrats can afford to condone the electoral commission. In the meantime, we should speak gently of J. Bradley's a'tunde idea.

THE philanthropy of the leading republicans is shown by the fact that they have organized themselves into an association for "aiding" the negro to emigrate to sections where his poverty will be increased an hundred fold.

"CLOSE up!" exclaims a Grant organ. If this appeal is addressed to the European free-lunch houses that lie stranded in the track of the great American, its pertinency is to be questioned. If it is intended as a warning to those in his front, it is indeed timely.

UNCLE JOHNNY KNOX, the esteemed comptroller of the currency, and Mr. Commissioner Green B. Raum, are about to engage in a war upon the Georgia four per cent. bonds. These distinguished beef-eaters will discover that our baby bonds are not orphans.

IN the democratic caucus yesterday Mr. Stephens offered for future consideration an elaborately prepared declaration of principles which will be found embodied in our telegrams. It is, in every respect, an admirable document, and will undoubtedly be unanimously adopted by the democrats.

THE Russian revolutionary committee has had the politeness to send warning letters to various imperial personages, announcing that while they do not desire to commit an assault and battery on the czar, they will nevertheless invite some of his attendants to an old-fashioned Kentucky snipe-hunt.

CHIEF MOSES and several representatives of his tribe visited Mr. Carl Schurz yesterday. It is thought, in well-informed circles, that these Indians called on Mr. Schurz for the purpose of having their measures taken for one of the early spring massacres to take place under the auspices of the secretary of the interior and his distinguished assistants.

ALL the evidence thus far made public goes to show that the negroes who are emigrating from Louisiana are not to the manner born; that they come from sections where the colored people preponderate as a political power; that they do not know why they are leaving; and that this is not the first emigration excursion in which they have engaged.

A SPECIAL dispatch to THE CONSTITUTION gives, in advance of the announcement of the committees by Speaker Randall, the disposition that has been made of the Georgia members. It will be seen that Georgia is given great prominence in arranging the business of the houses, the committees to which her representatives are assigned being the most important in congress.

WE take pleasure in assuring Uncle Johnny Knox, the esteemed and highly able comptroller of the currency, and Mr. Green B. Raum, commissioner of international revenue, that the problems with respect to the Georgia baby bonds, which they are now endeavoring to solve, were all duly considered some time before the act creating the bonds was passed. But we presume that comptrollers of the currency and commissioners of internal revenue must do something to earn their salaries.

A PERSON in the gentlemen's gallery of the house yesterday interrupted the proceedings by crying, "woe, woe, to this den of thieves!" We are glad the person was promptly ejected, for however much the democrats abuse the republicans, it is their duty to protect the minority from the denunciations of strangers in the gallery. We trust the democratic doorkeepers will continue to arrest and eject from the gallery all persons who attack the republicans in this style. The rites of hospitality should not be violated.

THE editor of the Cleveland Herald, speaking of the late republican party, to the memory of which he is devotedly attached, remarks, with some display of emotion, "we have no wings and we have "no factions." The typographical error of "factions" instead of "feathers" corrects itself. The Herald, however, might have gone further and stated that his party has no head and no tail, and in this condition its remains do not present a very savory appearance. But the funeral is ordered for next year, and will take place promptly as advertised.

THE colored men of Boston propose to hold a meeting for the purpose of aiding negro emigration from the south. They should join hands with the pious Mr. Billy Chandler and the intellectual Mr. Windom, who are now engaged in an endeavor to entice the colored men away from the south and plant them in sections where they will be compelled to grow up with the country. The efforts of the Boston negroes will never amount to anything unless they send their contributions through the hands of the Chandlers and other leading republicans, including the venerable Clapp and the gorgeous Gorham.

THERE never was a faction as badly troubled with precedents as the demoralized affair known as the republican party. Not a day passes that they are not confronted with them, and it has come to that pass that both Garfield and Hoar are compelled to pause in the midst of some of their most eloquent bellowings to consider whether they are not denouncing their own methods. And now, just as these distinguished men are adjusting their intellects to repose, it is suggested that the electoral commission is a precedent of which the democrats may find it necessary to take advantage. Such things as these are calculated to disturb and worry the fragments of the late republican party.

IN the matter of general legislation, the democrats should consider the needs of the people rather than the noisy protests of the opposition. The party of the future cannot afford to ignore the present depression in business, nor the burdens of the tax-payers, nor the lack of general prosperity. The democrats cannot even seem to tolerate the methods by which the republicans have manipulated legislation in behalf of the few instead of in favor of the many—by which the rich have been made richer and the poor poorer, until, at last, all the vast industrial interests of the country have been brought to the verge of ruin. So far as the democrats are concerned, there must be no halting—no half-way measures. The reforms must be thorough, complete and far-reaching.

AND now Mr. Commissioner Raum is fatiguing his bulging intellect over the Georgia baby bonds, being incited thereto, as stated in our special telegram, by the pressure brought to bear upon him by certain influential financiers, in whose interest John Sherman has pursued his policy of concontraction, and who become frightened whenever an addition to the circulating medium of the country is even intimated. These influential financiers profess to be afraid that the use of these bonds as a circulating medium will induce other states to make like issues and thereby disturb the present status of the currency. In view of these facts the prospect is that Mr. Commissioner Raum, in order to show these influential financiers that he is able to compete with John Sherman in the matter of subserviency, will probably decide that the four per cents are liable to the ten per cent. tax. This will make a test case, and then Mr. Commissioner Raum will discover that he has pestered his leisure for naught.

### The Views of Mr. Stephens.

We print elsewhere the details of an interview held with the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens by a Washington correspondent of THE CONSTITUTION, which will be found to be of unusual interest just at this time. The letter has been delayed in the mails, but this does not affect the timeliness and pertinency of Mr. Stephens's remarks. It will be seen that the marvellous mind of the great Georgia Commoner is still as bright as of old, and that, in marked contrast to many of our modern statesmen, he possesses the courage of his convictions. Mr. Stephens gives his views and opinions upon matters of public concern with the point and directness that have always characterized his utterances. Early in the session, the venerable statesman took occasion, during a democratic caucus, to call attention to the necessity of general legislation. His suggestion was overruled by a majority of the caucus, but this fact by no means detracts from the potency of his arguments. In the course of the interview with our correspondent he briefly but pointedly outlines his position and shows why it is the duty of the democrats, now that congress has been called together, to proceed to bring about such reforms in legislation as the necessities of the people and the general welfare of the country demand. He points out that there would be no extra cost to the people, were congress to remain in session the year round, for the reason that senators and representatives are now salaried officers of the government.

The arguments advanced are strong ones, and we believe the time has arrived when the democrats, by general legislation in the direction suggested by Mr. Stephens, should justify the confidence which has been placed in them by a majority of the people of the country. The windy protests of the republicans and the comical clamors of the organs should alike be disregarded. The commercial and business interests of the country, and the interests of the people of all classes—save that particular clique of capitalists that uses John Sherman as its tool—demand relief. There has never been a moment's cessation in the financial policy which has involved the best men of the country in bankruptcy, depressed business and added thousands of recruits to the army of tramps. The people demand the reform that has been promised; they demand that John Sherman's contraction policy shall be abolished; they demand that congress shall do all in its power to cure the paralysis which has overtaken all departments of trade. They demand reform not only in the financial policy of the government, but in the tariff, and in the methods of collecting internal revenue, and if the majority in congress fails in these things it will most grievously disappoint those who placed it in power.

We are glad to learn from a telegram sent us by Hon. Emory Speer, which will be found among our dispatches, that strong ground was taken in the house yesterday in favor of legislating in the direction of financial relief for the people. It has been unanimously resolved in the democratic caucus not to adjourn over Mondays, and this will allow the introduction of new business. The democrats must fulfill their obligations to the people.

### Treasurer Renfroe and Our Bonds.

We present in another column a most admirable interview with Treasurer Renfroe upon the subject of the Garrard bonds, commonly called the baby bonds. A dispath to THE CONSTITUTION from Washington under date of the 7th informed us that Mr. Knox, the comptroller of the currency, had seen one of the Georgia bonds, and that his eagle eye had detected the glimmer of unconstitutionality about it. This announcement created some diversion to the universal popularity of the bonds. It is squarely met this morning by the forcible and direct interview with our state treasurer. While, of course, we have not been able to give Mr. Renfroe's exact words, enough is given to show that he meets the issue with the rare common-sense and hardy, practical judgment for which he is noted. He makes one point that of itself should prove conclusive. He shows that the question of constitutionality, even if it can ever be raised, does not touch the essence of the bond, but simply its uses. In other words, it does not affect them as an obligation, but simply as a currency. No matter what is decided the bonds will be paid in full, interest and principal. Even if they are ever called in, the state will meet them dollar for dollar. This one fact should reassure all who are timid about the matter. All that the bonds pretend to be are bonds for $5, $10, $20 and $50. No decision can rob them of this character. They mean that, and nothing else, and the state of Georgia is pledged that they shall never mean anything less. They were intended as a reasonable and safe investment for small buyers, and they are just as much that as ever. In short, to use our own words once more, "They are our own baby bonds, and the state of Georgia is rocking the cradle." Let the people be easy.

### Making a Solid North.

The emigration of three or four thousand restless negroes of the Mississippi valley to Kansas via St. Louis has been magnified by the northern papers until it has become "an exodus," "a stampede," or "a hegira." It matters little how the business was started—whether it was owing to a desire of the blacks to better their condition, or to a desire of the western land-grant railroad companies to turn some of their unremunerative territory into labor, or to a desire on the part of the republican managers to secure a lot of voters that could be placed where they would do the most good—it matters not what the source of the movement was, its existence being the undeniable and material fact. Comparatively few have left the south, but it is confidently believed at the north that those who have gone are "but pioneers of the unnumbered thousands likely soon to follow." The movement is declared to be a remarkable one; hence organization and donations of money are in order. The northern branch of this business has crystallized in the shape of a national emigration society, with headquarters at Washington. Such distinguished philanthropists as W. E. Chandler, Z. Chandler, A. M. Clapp and George C. Gorham are members of the society's executive committee, to whom contributions are to be sent. This committee say that they "accept the movement as a momentous fact," and are willing to serve for the purpose of "aiding the direction and regulation of it." It is plain that, however the movement may have been originated, the republican managers have concluded that it contains possibilities of money-gathering and vote-placing that can be utilized. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times says that a mooted scheme looks to the importation of enough negroes from the south to carry New York, Ohio, and Indiana, thus giving the radicals a solid north. It involves the raising at the outset of one million dollars among the monied men of New York—which sum is to be used in sending negroes to the northern states, to be there distributed by agents among the farmers, as follows: one hundred thousand in New York, fifty thousand in Ohio, and seventy-five thousand in Indiana. These negroes are to be located by next fall, so that they will have been residents of the respective states a year before the elections of 1880.

This is a very pretty scheme, but it will only work on paper. The negro is doing as well in the south as the average unskilled laborer at the north, but still we have no doubt that the requisite number could be enticed away from their old homes by the offer of free railroad tickets. The darkey cannot withstand the offer of a free ride, and he cares very little where he is to be landed. The trouble would not arise at this end of the line, but at the other end there would be trouble enough to swamp a dozen parties. The northern states are already full of unemployed laborers, and any attempt to introduce more, especially tens of thousands with a black skin, would lead to a storm that no politician could successfully face. The color prejudice is infinitely deeper at the north than it is in the south, and when to this is added an attack on the bread and butter of white laborers and their families, the result would be something much stronger than know-nothingism or even hoodlumism. This Washington recipe for making a solid north will have to be abandoned, and the republicans will in 1880 have to do without the states that they need worse than a boy ever did a jack-knife.

THE Georgia penitentiary lease system, adopted by a republican legislature and approved by a republican governor, has recently been made the subject of some very severe criticisms at the hands of republican editors. The organs are exceedingly slow in recommending reform.

IF Mrs. Jenks's time is not altogether taken up in conducting John Sherman's correspondence, she will oblige us by stepping over and fanning Uncle Johnny Knox, the esteemed and highly able comptroller of the currency. It is in her power now to be of some service to the republic.

"THE man who stops the wheels of government," said Zeb Vance the other day, "is the man who stops them and not somebody else who does something which he "does not like." This puts the case neatly and effectually. If Mr. Hayes has time, in the midst of his arduous duties, to tamper with the people, and if he really desires to test the matter in order to satisfy the curiosity of Mr. Rogers, or any other amiable and able occupant of the white house, we advise him to veto the supply bills. It won't take him long.

"THE warnings of the republicans," remarks an organ, "are serious enough to "convulse the country." They are, they are. The country is convulsed—with laughter.

IN the political changes that have taken place in Cincinnati, we seem to see the masterly hand of Ampt. If we are mistaken in this, it is an error of the head, not of the heart.

UNCLE JOHNNY KNOX appears to be rather dubious about the new Georgia four per cent. bonds. This brings us back to the original proposition. What is the use of having a comptroller of the currency unless the country is able to hire a man to keep him awake?

THE Baltimore Gazette suggests that Mr. Tilden was at the bottom of the movement which culminated in the offer of the Berlin mission to Mr. Whitelaw Reid. We have no doubt this is true, although, as yet, no republican journal has charged it upon him. The truth is, Mr. Tilden has altogether recovered from the paralysis occasioned by the cipher dispatches, and now, naturally enough, desires his revenge. But our Uncle Samuel and the entire democratic party have been foiled in their efforts to get Mr. Reid out of the country. He promptly declined to go, and now we must all sit down and think over some other plan of campaign by which the republican party may be defeated. This is demanded by the interests of good government.

THERE is an undertow in politics that frequently strangles our most efficient statesmen.

IN the midst of all this political hurly-burly, Mr. Rogers, the amiable private secretary of the present administration, has his gaze steadily fixed upon a day in the not distant future when the cider bins in the white house basement may be replenished without doing violence to that spirit of economy which should prevail among our public men.

CORPORAL BILL KERNAN'S poetry reads like it had been subjected to a hot-air blast. Bill is the electric editor of the Okolona States.

FOR the benefit of a correspondent, who doesn't seem to understand the subject in all its bearings, we will state that a veto of the appropriation bills by Mr. Hayes would be in the nature of a democratic victory. By his action he would thus assume the responsibility for the confusion and embarrassment that would ensue, and the result need not be doubted. Thus far not a single republican who has spoken upon the subject has met the question at issue or has made a serious attempt to support the position of his party with arguments. The stalwarts have simply filled the air with cries of "revolution" and amused the country with their absurd antics.

BILL KERNAN wants to kill Grant before the water gets warm. Bill ought to make it longer between cups.

IT is to be hoped that Mr. C. W. Woolley has entirely recovered his health. An arduous campaign is before us.

IF the baby bond which Mr. Knox, the esteemed and highly able comptroller of the currency, has in his possession is of the denomination of five dollars, he can procure THE CONSTITUTION for six months; if it is of the denomination of ten dollars, THE CONSTITUTION will be sent in exchange for one year. This is no idle boast. Let Mr. Knox, the esteemed comptroller of the currency, reflect over these things.

### IN GENERAL.

—Great distress exists in Bavaria.

—The Bolivian army would feel lost and home-sick on Boston common.

—General Sherman now visits the congressional galleries every day.

—Mr. Gladstone has been confined to his home by a cold and sore throat.

—Great excavations are going on among the ruins of the ancient capital of Bulgaria —Tirnova.

—Should affairs in Burmah demand active interference, Lieutenant General Elmhirst will assume the command.

—The democratic state convention of Ohio, which is to meet at Columbus, June 4, will consist of 633 delegates.

—President Hayes will not, after all, go to the Pacific coast during the coming summer, and says he expects to pass most of the season at Washington.

—An Atlanta negro, who tried to send one of his offspring through the post-office, was promptly arrested for attempted blackmailing.—Boston Post.

—Bismarck, we learn, reads American papers. Bismarck is a great statesman, and it was his wisdom and diplomatic skill which prevented a general war in Europe.

—It's only a spring opening, ma, explained that awful boy, as he exhibited his torn trousers after a leap over the picket fence.—Boston Transcript.

—Detroit proposes connecting itself with Canada by bridging the Detroit river. This opens up a new route to defaulting American bank presidents and cashiers.

—The audacious Pinafore sailed even into the grave and reverend senate Monday afternoon, Mr. Morrill quoting one of its popular phrases in the peroration of his speech.

—It is an odd coincidence that one of Governor Hubbard's sons should have run away with a Colt operative, and one of his daughters with a horse operative, as her groom.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

—Wooden shoes are still in common use among the French peasantry. It is said that about four million pairs are made in France yearly. They are made of maple and are cheap and serviceable.

—Princess Beatrice is particularly fond of lace, and has a collection which can hardly be equaled. It contains a part of that Alencon which was found in a lumber-room some years ago at St. James's palace, and which is said to be worth about $100,000. It dates from the time of Henry VIII.

—A young man, who had tried everything else and failed, writes to the Vicksburg Herald to inquire the requisites for a good reporter, and gets for answer: "A bottle of whisky, a lead pencil, a cast-iron constitution and a rhinoceros hide."

—Senor Marco Salor, a prominent Naples merchant, is now in the United States making extensive purchases of rosin, petrolium, grain and manufactured goods. He thinks a large trade will be carried on between Philadelphia and the Mediterranean ports during the coming summer.

—Although the small girl does not have the privilege of playing with her "dollies" on Sunday, she is amply compensated for the loss of their company by being dressed like a doll herself and taken to Sunday-school, there to learn the folly of being given to the extravagances of fashion.

—The New York Tribune says: "An Englishman arriving in New York last week remarked to a friend that he was never so sick as on the passage over. His friend redlied: 'What, never?' And he answered: 'Ah, now, I begin to feel at 'ome, you know; we 'ave 'ad that had for some time.'"

—At Vienna the Hungarian women are considered the prettiest and best dressed, the fair-haired Poles and Bohemians the most stylish, the Viennese the sauciest, most coquettish and attractive, and the Croats the ugliest. The daughters of sunny Italy were in much favor in the capital of Francis Joseph before he lost them with their provinces.

—Senator Don Cameron has leased for a term of years the handsome Ohio stone mansion of ex-Governor Shepherd, on Farragut square, in Washington. It is probably the most elegantly furnished private house in Washington and the senator takes possession of house and furniture on the 15th instant. The rent is said to be $6,000 a year, which is considered very cheap.

—There are ten girls in a Pennsylvania family whose "Christian" names are these: Emma Angelina Adlet, Lovinia Serena Cornelia, Alice Ellen Amanda, Torvilla Susanna Corilla, Francina Telara Cencillia, Perlina Sibylla Agnes, Christiana Effibulia Eliza, Annie Olivia Virginia, Ida Cora Jorine and Mary Anna Atenta.

—All nations have some special attitude of semi-repose, or, to use a military term, a non-official "standing at ease." Thus the Neapolitan leans against a wall, the Spaniard folds his arms, the eastern sits cross-legged, and the African squats. In the United States fingers derive rest from whittling sticks, and the old quakers found repose in twirling their thumbs.

—Greeley's "Go West," says the Titusville Herald, has broken up many a family, filled many a railroad car, sold many a farm, built up many a state, left many a creditor in the lurch, gave thousands the "shakes" of fever and ague, and made them acquainted with the grasshopper to their sorrow. It is a comparatively innocent thing to take a newspaper, but to take the editor's advice—aye, there's the rub.

—There was outrageous fraud in a Philadelphia pie-eating match. The contestants were three in number, and one of the largest of the variety theaters was crowded with spectators. Three pies were placed on a table, on the stage, and the referree said, "Ready—go." Each man grabbed a pie, and shut his mouth on about a quarter of its surface; but there was no swallowing, for the pie was filled with leather, straw and nails.

—"I am almost as inky," writes Clara Morris to the Washington Capital, "as Mr. Boffin was after his wrestling match with the pen. You probably remember that that gentleman managed to get ink clear down to the calves of his legs." The Washington Capital is Donn Piatt's shameless paper. We need not say that this extract should not have been printed. Hit him twice, Mr. Harriott—hit him twice.—Buffalo Express.

—The palace of the Elysee, which in its decorations and furniture was good enough for the crowned guests of Napoleon III. and for the late ruler of France, Marshal MacMahon, is not, it seems, in a sufficient stumptuous state for President Grevy. A supplementary credit in the budget of 1879, amounting to 400,000 francs, is demanded "pour le service du Palais de l'Elysee." The furniture is said to be worn out through the generous Irish hospitality of MacMahon.

—When the now famous Zulu, Cetewayo, was prince imperial, he gave his father great trouble, for instead of looking after the royal cattle, his special duty, he passed nearly all his time at Greytown, the nearest English town. There he amused himself after his manner, drinking brandy, which he could not get at home, and smoking pipes, which his dignity prevented his doing among his own people. He paid court to the ladies, and had the reputation of going the pace.

—The king came up from Wall street—
He'd been making honey:
The queen was down at Stewart's,
Spending time and money.
In came Princess Meg,
Kissed him fondly, meekly,
Brought his slippers and cigar,
And his Harper's Weekly.
"Sing a song of six pence, love,
You are sweet as honey;
What is it my darling wants?"
And she whispered, "Money."
—N. Y. Mail.

—Rudolph, future emperor of Austria, promises to be an accomplished and scholarly sovereign. He is an excellent linguist, a good scientific student, and has also fine literary abilities. As he desires to speak the language of every race he will one day have to rule over, he is now studying Turkish, that he may not be at a loss if he ever finds himself in Bosnia. He speaks ten languages already, seven or eight of which are used in the Austro-Hungarian empire. He is very popular with his soldiers, whom he always addresses in Czechian.

—A scheme is on foot to collect all the articles of value which the bed of the Tiber is supposed to contain. The golden candlesticks taken from the temple at Jerusalem, and the gold and silver cups and ornaments which once decorated the palaces of Roman emperors, are imagined to lie beneath the Tiber's yellow mud. By means of drags it is thought all this buried wealth may be recovered and restored to form a national museum of extraordinary value. A committee of distinguished archaeologists has been appointed to consider the best means of fishing up the bronze statues, coins and other articles which for centuries have been covered by the sands of the Tiber.

—Madame Bonaparte, in her younger days, once attended a state dinner and was taken to the table by Lord Dundas. He had already received some of her sarcastic speeches, and in a not very pleasant mood asked her whether she had read Mrs. Trollope's book on America. She had. "Well, madame," said the Englishman, "what do you think of her pronouncing all Americans vulgarians?" "I am not surprised at that," answered sprightly "Betsy Bonaparte." "Were the Americans the descendants of the Indians or the Esquimaux, I should be astonished; but, being the direct descendants of true English, it would be very strange if they were not vulgarians." There was no more heard from Lord Dundas that evening.

—On March 18, the Duc de Richelieu, described as Odet Armand-Francois-Marie Chapelle de Jumilhac, duke and peer, heir and descendant of the Richelieus, was laid in the family vault of the Sorbonne. In his quality of founder of the Sorbonne, in the year 1635, the great cardinal obtained for himself and his house the exclusive privilege of being buried in the church. The tomb was violated as so many others were during the revolution, and it would be hard to say where the remains of the cardinal are. It was in front of this tomb that Peter the Great exclaimed, "I would have given half of my empire to learn from thee how to govern the other half!" Strange to say, the uncle of the duke just buried, driven from France by the revolution, took service in Russia, and having highly distinguished himself was first named governor of Odessa, where his statue still stands, and then governor of Little Russia. On the restoration he returned to France and became a minister of Louis XVIII. One of the chief characteristics of his foreign policy was keeping France clear of a Russian alliance.

### The Baby Bonds and Comptroller Knox.

Columbus Enquirer.

Exactly at what the comptroller of the currency, Mr. J. J. Knox, meant by the telegram included in our specials of yesterday he furnished the press, we cannot definitely arrive. He, in that telegram, nowhere says the Garrard bonds are unconstitutional. If he had what would his saying so amount to? He cites two other instances of issues by states—Alabama and Kentucky. In the case of Alabama her certificates were receivable for taxes and dues to the state. In the case of Kentucky it was a bona fide note of circulation. The Garrard bonds are similar to neither of these. The bonds issued by Georgia are literal bonds, promising no payment under six years, and are worded and have coupons attached just as all other bonds. They are not receivable for taxes nor dues to the state. They do not declare this nor anything like it.

The comptroller further instances that the supreme court has decided "that certificates issued by a state in sums of not exceeding ten dollars and less than fifty cents, receivable in payment of taxes, the faith and credit of the state being pledged for the redemption, are letters of credit and within the prohibition of the constitution." Georgia bonds are not "receivable for taxes," so this decision is not germane to the Georgia case. The truth is, the question of the constitutionality of this issue is a matter for the supreme court, and the comptroller in dextrously wording his "furnished" telegram has gotten up a gratuitous job, and renders with evident satisfaction to his own reports in 1872 and 1878. These reports do not seem to have had any influence on congress, to whom they were addressed, as we never heard of any action concerning the Alabama certificates, nor could they exercise any.

The truth is the Garrard bonds were the inauguration of the small bond idea. The United States in her new four per cent. refunding certificates have copied the idea set followed Georgia. The masses want just such a bond, and feel safe with it. Its convenience and the high grade of credit our state bears made the Garrard issue an easy issue to place. These bonds are popular: they were rapidly taken. If the people see fit to take them as currency, no one can interfere. As a medium of exchange the people can use gold, silver, the unconstitutional legal tenders of the government, gold dust, corn, potatoes, or bonds, as they please.

The banks, being creatures of the general government, or of the states, are amenable to certain laws. The internal revenue laws tax all banks alike, whether they are national or state, if they pay out "obligations intended to circulate as currency issued by a state bank or banker, private or municipal corporation, or individual." This does not, however, affect a state bond. This alone is the question the bonds need to fathom, and the country in which, we believe, the commissioner of internal revenue will concur with us. Questions of constitutionality, the courts decide, and no court, we believe, will hold that a bond, no matter its size or color, is or can be a bill of credit.

### A Programme for the Democrats.

Washington Sunday Herald.

First, as the senate has to consult to all the executive appointments, it ought to leave all Mr. Hayes's nominations unconfirmed until it can be seen what attitude the present executive and senate are in future to hold toward each other. It is not improbable that some of the functionaries kept in this state of official chrysalis would soon change their opinions with respect to the vital necessity of keeping obnoxious statutes in force. Second, pending a solution of the questions which brought on the extra session, congress ought to take up a bill taxing incomes above a certain amount, and, in the same bill, take off from some articles of general consumption, to tax which is to tax the poor as well as the rich, an amount of revenue equal to or greater than that which it is expected to raise on incomes. Third, congress might profitably occupy its time in re-enacting the bill for the full remonetization of silver that has been once vetoed.

### For Davis and the Right.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

Wishing to obtain a copy of the Okolona States, I addressed a letter to the editor of that paper stating my wish and inclosing the necessary stamps. To-day I received the following reply and the accompanying "revolutionary ballad":

OKOLONA, Miss., March 22, 1879.—My Dear Sir—Impossible to supply one-tenth of the demand for extra copies of the States.

The paper is edited by Colonel A. Y. Harper and myself. Terms $2 per year; $1 for six months. It is a straight-out secession democratic paper. I hope that you will find it to your interest to subscribe.

Inclosed I send you one of my revolutionary ballads.

Thine for Jefferson Davis and the right,
WILL H. KERNAN.

### Gone to Rome to Die.

Baltimore Gazette,

There is something quite pathetic and sentimental in the visit of the worn and battered Italian patriot, Garibaldi, to the city of Rome. Exhausted by disease and utterly without hope, he has gone to Rome to end his days. With something of a touch of the heroic he seeks to die in the city which he labored so long to restore to Italy. Garibaldi was born in Nice in 1807, and is, therefore, seventy-two years of age. A fierce and implacable republican, his whole life has been spent in efforts to unite and liberate Italy. He has lived to see Italy united and her government modified, perhaps on the high road to a republic and it is appropriate that the poor old fanatic and soldier should lay his life down amid the ancient ruins and modern grandeur of the capital which he struggled so hard to wrest from the church.

### A Rush for the Two Old Camps.

New Haven Register.

The country will divide upon principles of government, and not upon petty matters of detail. The force of cohesion will be so great that the third parties must dissolve and range themselves under the banners of one or the other of the two great parties. Symptoms of this already appear in congress. It will soon be a rush towards the old camps. Democracy is bound to prevail when the line of battle is joined.

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

G. W. ADAIR,.....Auctioneer.

6 Gilt-Edge Central Business Lots
ON DECATUR STREET.

I WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, 22d APRIL, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Six Business Lots, 25x100 feet and 20 feet alley, fronting on Decatur street on the old Railroad Park, opposite Union Passenger Depot. Situated in the very midst of the large wholesale houses on Decatur, Pryor and Loyd streets and the two large Hotels, Kimball and Markham House, and within 100 feet of the actual center of the city.

Central Vacant Lots are being rapidly taken up and are becoming scarce and constantly enhancing in value.

Parties at a distance should attend this sale and share in the advantges thus offered with our local buyers. Titles indisputable.

Terms—One-third cash; one and two years with 7 per cent. interest. Bonds for titles.

G. W. ADAIR.

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FUNERAL NOTICE.

CONNELL—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Connell and Mr. and Mrs. Jas. E. Lynch are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the former, from his late residence, 204 Haynes street, corner Rhode, this evening at 3½ o'clock. The funeral services will be performed at the Catholic church; from thence the remains will be taken to Oakland Cemetery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TUTT'S PILLS.

SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a Dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulderblade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness; Dizziness, Flutt ring at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS

are especially adapted to such cases, a single dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS:

Dr. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

Rev. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

The first effect of TUTT'S PILLS is to Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced.

Dr. J. F. HAYWOOD,
OF NEW YORK, SAYS:—

"Few diseases exist that cannot be relieved by restoring the Liver to its normal functions, and for this purpose no remedy has ever been invented that has as happy an effect as TUTT'S PILLS."

SOLD EVERYWHERE, PRICE 25 CENTS.

Office 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously, and is as Harmless as spring water. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

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DR. M. W. CASE'S
Liver Remedy
—AND—
BLOOD PURIFIER

Is Tonic, Cordial, Anti-Bilious.

CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHE, SICK HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, FEVER AND AGUE, PALPITATION, CONSUMPTION, and all Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Blood. It builds up the system, is pleasant to take, does not sicken, give pain, nor leave the system constipated, as other medicines do.

DYSPEPSIA

HOW TO BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR.

Keep your liver active and your blood pure, and you may save your doctor's bills. This remedy is not a patent medicine, but prepared by Dr. M. W. CASE from his favorite prescription, used in his own extensive practice for over 27 years. Superior to all known remedies. *Its success is simply wonderful.* GENERAL, LOCAL AND CANVASSING AGENTS WANTED for EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS offered. Send for Circular and Terms to Agents.

HOME MEDICINE CO., Philadelphia.

Sold by all Druggists, General Stores, and Agents. Price, 25c.; Large Bottles, *half pint*, 75c.; Box of 6 Large Bottles, $3.75, by express, *prepaid*. Trial Bottle free. Ask your Druggist for it.

Sold wholesale and retail by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Atlanta Ga.

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LIVER REMEDIES.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS
FOR THE CURE OF
Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side: the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

TRUTHS.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters ever Made.

They are compounded from Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion—the oldest, best, and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ailment in health possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an appetizer, Tonic and mild stimulant, these Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. $500 is a small sum to pay for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer yourself or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope,"

## ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Newton county wants an alms-house.

—The guano dealers are still doing a driving business.

—Elbert county is discussing the stock law.

—William Baxter, colored, a well-known barber of Columbus, is dead.

—The horses of Defiance No. 5, of Macon, ran away with the machine Tuesday, causing considerable damage.

—Misses Lula, Hattie and Lillie Farmer, of Jefferson county, are selling fishing-lines made out of silk of their own raising.

—In the ordinary's contest in Augusta Judge Olin has decided that the box must be opened.

—Mr. Wallace Putnam Reed will shortly begin in the Conyers Weekly the publication of a story entitled "F."

—The printers of Savannah have organized a benevolent association, with Mr. E. L. Hoffman as president.

—The Augusta city council refuses to even consider a project for a better fire alarm.

—The Weekly says Montezuma has received about 8,000 bales of cotton this season.

—The illicit distillers in Elbert county appear to be determined to resist arrest. Nevertheless, they will finally be arrested.

—A large wooden building used as a grocery store was burned in Augusta Tuesday night.

—John Waterman, of the LaGrange Reporter, dived in and out of Atlanta last Tuesday.

—The recent frost didn't hurt the measles. There is still a good stand in various portions of the state.

—Two members of the Baptist church at Louisville have been turned out for dancing.

—The season is at hand when the versatile green plum will educate many a pill-pin.

—Parents should wait a few weeks before exchanging congratulations. Green apples are not dead; they only sleepeth.

—The citizens of Griffin visited the Paris exposition last night with Sam. Small for a guide.

—Grabb, of the Darien Gazette, was in Savannah Monday. It wouldn't surprise us to see the Gazette get up and shake the pines off this week.

—During the fiscal year ending March 1st, the net earnings of the Georgia road show an increase over the year previous of $7,200.

—Savannah wants to extend her corporate limits so as to include for taxation the shares of the Central and Atlantic and railroads.

—The Georgia Home Journal thinks that it would be wiser if, instead of organizing so many shooting clubs, the men of Georgia would organize industrial clubs, and shoot a little more corn in the crib.

—The Star says that Mr. James T. Corley one of the most prominent and successful merchants of Covington, has nearly 600 bales of cotton stored away for safe keeping in an Augusta warehouse. The present rise in the price of the fleecy staple will net him a handsome little "nest egg."

—The Covington Star says that Judge Charles L. Davis, an old and prominent citizen of Monroe, Walton county, died on last Friday evening, after a short illness of only a few days. Judge Davis was formerly a judge of the western circuit, and has filled many important positions of honor and public trust. He was a remarkable man in many respects, was a good citizen, a clever gentleman and much beloved and respected by all who knew him.

—The Augusta Evening News says that a negro child was burned to death last week, at Mr. C. E. Clark's place, near Hephzibah. The woman who had charge of the child left it on the hearth playing, while she made a visit, and when she returned the child was dead, having been literally burned to death. This is the second case of the kind which has occurred in that community in the past month.

—Mr. William Hughes, senior, a gentleman whose name has been well-known in Georgia for the past fifty years as a prominent land surveyor, and who is now living near Johnson's station, Liberty county, sent the Savannah News a few days since a sample of tea grown and prepared on his farm. The tea was "drawn" in the usual way, and the result was a most delicious beverage. Those who want the unadulterated tea should try the following article, and they will never after drink the indigo-colored medicated leaf, as prepared in China, especially for the European and American markets.

—The Conyers Weekly says the frost last Friday and Saturday nights played havoc with vegetation in this section. In many cases the young corn was killed down to the ground. Those of our farmers whose corn has made its appearance above ground will be compelled to replant. Figs and other fruits will be a failure this year. Irish potatoes, beans, melons, etc., are also killed. Opinions differ as to the damage done the peach crop. It is thought by some that the young leaves have protected the peaches, while some of our older heads say that the fruit will drop before maturity. A general replanting of gardens is now going on.

—The Macon Telegraph says that the Central railroad train which should have reached Macon at 8 o'clock yesterday morning did not arrive until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The cause of the delay was an accident to the down night passenger train about a half mile beyond No. 9. The down passenger ran off the track and a delay of several hours was occasioned. The damage was not serious, nothing but the engine and tender suffering, from being off the rails. It was just one of those accidents which, while they do no great amount of damage, cause much vexatious delay. The cause is supposed to have been a broken rail. The day passenger came in on time last evening and the night train left on the regular schedule, all damage to the track having been repaired.

—The Augusta Chronicle says that during the past year the extraordinary expenses of the Georgia road have been as follows: For new steel rails, $65,159.11; for passenger depot, $11,699.76; for freight depot and shops, $9,594.81; for elevator, $3,180.78; for new locomotives, $8,830.13; for new cars, $12,353.60; total, $110,808.19. The company has already deposited in bank more than enough to pay its July dividend. The amount to its credit is $180,000, and the sum required to pay the dividend, $126,000. The deposits in the Georgia railroad bank amount to $600,000, a gain of $200,000 during the year. The discounts have augmented to $300,000, an increase of $120,000. The stock is regarded as an assured 6 per cent. investment, and there seems to be no doubt in the minds of anybody that the company will fail to pay semi-annual dividends of 3 per cent. in the future.

—Elberton Gazette: We have gathered reports from all portions of the county in regard to the heavy frosts throughout the county last week, and regret to say that it is the general opinion that they were very damaging, though the amount of injury cannot at this particular time be very precisely or accurately estimated. From the most reliable sources we learn that the peach crop has been very materially damaged in some sections, and the early gardens more or less injured. We trust, however, that the damage to the fruit will not be as great as was at first estimated. The gardens will necessarily be later.

—Milledgeville Union and Recorder: We find the following in the Macon Telegraph and Messenger: Bishop H. N. McTyeire, of Nashville, Tennessee, will preach the commencement sermon, on Sunday, 15th of June, and Hon. J. S. Hook, of Augusta, will deliver the annual address on Tuesday, the 17th of that month. Bishop McTyeire is one of the most distinguished divines of the Methodist denomination in the south, and Judge Hook is well known as an orator of high distinction. The Sandersville Herald, noting this, says: "The announcement of the name of Judge Hook, in this connection, will be highly gratifying to his many friends in this section, who remember with pride the oratorical efforts of his early manhood, that won for him so distinguished a reputation. The college is to be congratulated upon securing the services of so gifted an orator." Judge Hook is well known throughout the state as a gentleman of high attainments—an able and eloquent speaker. While he is noted as a prominent and successful lawyer, he also occupies an elevated position as an orator outside of the profession, and his literary addresses, several of which have been published, are deservedly regarded as elegant and polished productions. We are satisfied that the address at the Wesleyan female commencement will be in keeping with what he has done in the past, and that those who are present will have the pleasure of listening to a rare treat. Judge Hook has the gift of charming the attention of an audience from the beginning of his discourse and this attention never flags.

### "Our Best Society" in Washington.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazetteer gives this rather pretty picture of certain social peculiarities at the federal capital:

Before it slips my mind, as it has so many times when I have been writing you, I want to relate some few incidents which occurred at the Mexican minister's grand party, a few weeks since, related to me by a friend who unfortunately was an eye-witness to the shameful proceedings. She said she and her escort unfortunately stood near the supper-room, and when the doors were opened thereinto, she was pushed with the velocity of a flying cannon ball into the room, and actually on to the table, where, to save herself from making a full-length portrait, she plunged her nicely-gloved hands into a pyramid of cream, demolishing its fair proportions, while the mannerless crowd pushed and squeezed and snatched the good things. One man bore off two bottles of champagne to a corner, and with a companion emptied the contents of one, holding the other meantime between his feet. A ruthless hand pulled the silver skewers from some rarely-dressed meat, and pocketed them as souvenirs. A woman was discovered in the act of pocketing a choice specimen of china cup into her capacious pocket. I wonder if she is the woman Judge Wright spoke a few days ago, when relating an incident which occurred at a little exhibition he gave some children. It was reported to him that a good sized girl, not belonging to the invited guests, was filling her pockets with oranges and apples minus any invitation. Being pointed out to him, the judge accosted her with: "Little girl, how many apples and oranges have you taken?" The girl paused with momentary confusion, then said, "One, sir." "Let me feel in your pocket," said the judge, and then he took out, until twelve oranges and four apples made a pile of crimson and gold by her side. "Her pocket reached down to the hem of her dress," said the astonished man, and then he said, "I recognize her as the child of a woman here who is respectably connected, and lives well, but who goes to parties provided with just such a fathomless pocket into which she puts everything that comes handy."

Not only do a hungry, ill-behaved crowd go to our large gatherings here, but thrust themselves in at foreign entertainments, much to the mortification of well-behaved Americans. Even at Sir Edward Thornton's those mannerless creatures are recognized, wait impatiently for supper to be announced, and then making such a rush for the table that the more leisurely incomers see nothing but the debris of what was such a beautiful sight only a short time before.

### The Alabama Doctors.

SELMA, ALA., April 8.—The Alabama state medical association convened here this morning. There is a full attendance.

DAMASSE BUNTING is a new material designed to take the place of grenadine. It is much stronger and equally as cool for summer.

PRETTY new bows for the throat have a gabot of Breton lace on the side and loops of hand-painted ribbon on the other.

### Malarial Fever.

Malarial fevers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervousness and neuralgic ailments yield readily to this great disease conqueror, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the food into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm always. See "Proverbs" in other column.

## HOTEL ARRIVALS.

### Kimball House.

ATLANTA, GA., April 9, 1879.

Isaac Woodbury, N Y; John A McWhorter, Ga; J B Warner, Greensboro; Edwin Lake, N Y; P A Fluker, Union point; F H Turner, Fred A Boggs, Maurice Olney, N Y; Ben Mack, Wilmington; T T Barr, N Y; Wm Mumford, Brooklyn; R McConnell, Macon; W G Hopkins, Philadelphia; G B Newman, N Y; J A Thomas, Cincinnati; A Hewitt, N Y; Miss Clayton, Alabama; B Cardwell, Smithmore; J S Davant, Augusta; Thos W Milner and wife, Cartersville; S Harrison, Va; Leon S Hill, N Y; T A Taylor, Richmond; Sam J Slinan, Cincinnati; Seth Wilson, Graysville; R Dunn, Seneca Falls, N J; Frank R Huger, Virginia; F R Hollingsworth Chicago; Mrs Merrimon, Pa; Wm P Roberts, Fairburn, C F Henden, agent Boston Quinette Club; J S Devine, Boston; Chas L Schlater, Brunswick; W T Clark and family, Columbus; John R McMurdo, Richmond; Nirgil Powers and lady, Miss Angie Powers, Macon; C A Turner, Forsyth; Mrs H Jones, Miss Mina Jones, Boston; P L Fiers, Philadelphia; Wm Thornton, N Y; John Williamson, N Y; P H Ellis, O H Warwick, U S A; W A Post, Grantville; L E O'Keefe, Charleston; R R Bridges, N C; Col Sawyer, wife and nurse, Charleston; Geo W Kinsel and wife, S A Day, Mrs Williams, Miss Williams, J H Hass, Charlestan.

### Markham House.

ATLANTA, GA., April 9, 1879.

O T Stone, Forsyth, Ga; W A McCurry, Fairburn; J C Kirkham, Charlotte; W L Danville, Nashville; E A Swirwick, Charlotte; R H Talley, Memphis; John Enright, Cleveland, Ohio; L Owen, Chattanooga; W S Larenden, Charlotte; J Griffin, Oxford, Miss; R R Higgs, Chattanooga; T H Rhodes, Durham, N C; Henry M Drane, Macon; Wm Fettis, Chattanooga; R Ellis, Oakland; C A Rowland, Augusta; H B Ainsworth, Thomasville; M Pinner, N Y; W J Holloway, Ind; Pheone, Thomasville; John Howard and wife, Cincinnati; S Hutchins, Lawrenceville; J F Randall, Indianapolis; L Stellert, Cincinnati; Mrs N E Smith, Philadelphia; Miss Joseph, Washington; Mrs Camp, Covington; C R Howard-Richmond; E A Ford, St Louis; C A Haslett, Chattanooga; E C Rubottom, Chicago; M S Caugh, ter, Va; W J Pratt, Salem, Mass; D S Thompson-Philadelphia; P A Keys, S C; Agnes Herndon, Va; Joseph A Peel and wife, N Y; H R Harris, Greenville; A O McDonald, and wife, Fernandina; M H Swift, Ottowa, Ills; E H Smith, Savannah; C Mc Clendon, Macon; J A McCool, Charlotte; H F Moore, N Y; M I Fogg, wife and child, Asheville, N C; W H Dyer, Washington; Cecil Gabbett, Montgomery; Amos Fox, Atlanta; W W Clark, Covington; R B Wallace, Mrs Dr Gallowello, Augusta; J A Anderson, W T Kinsey, Ga; John W Bryan, McDonough, J P Hodge, Augusta, Georgia.

HENRY R. POWERS. THOMAS R. EGLESTON.

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## FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.
Atlanta, April 9, 1879.

GOLD—Buying.....100 | Selling.....100¾
EXCHANGE—Buying at.....par | Selling.....¼ prem.

BONDS—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Georgia 6s | 106@108 | Atlanta City 8s | 106@108 |
| Georgia 7s | 110@112 | Atlanta 10s | 111@112 |
| Georgia 7s gold | 110@112 | Augusta City 7s | 98@100 |
| Georgia 8s | 110@112 | Savannah City | 74@ 77 |
| So. Car. valid 6s | 68@ 70 | Macon City | 45@ 56 |
| Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge. | 109@111 | Ga. R. R. 7s | 105@107 |
| Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R. | 109@111 | Ga. R. R. 6s | 100@102 |
| Mont & W P R R 1st mortgage | 101@103 | A. & W. P. R. R. | 110@112 |
| Atlanta Water | 98@100 | Central R. R. 7s | 108@110 |
| Atlanta City 7s | 98@100 | Ga. West R. R. 7s | 103@105 |
| | | M. & W. R. R. 7s | 103@105 |
| | | W. & A. R. R. Lessees, 10 per cent Income bonds | 105@108 |

STOCKS—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Georgia R. R. | 84@ 86 | South Wes R. R. | 104@106 |
| Central R. R. | 76@ 78 | Atlanta St'r RR | 94@100 |
| A. & W. P. R. R. | 108@110 | | |

### BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Noon.—Stocks weak. Money 6. Exchange—long $4.86; short $4.87¾. Governments dull. State Bonds weak

NEW YORK, April 9.—Evening.—Money 5. Exchange dull and drooping. Governments weak, except for 4s and 4½s. Stocks fairly active.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N Y Central | 115 | Chicago & N W | 62¾ |
| Erie | 25¾ | Preferred | 91¾ |
| Lake Shore | 71¾ | Rock Island | 113¼ |
| Illinois Central | 84 | Western Union | 107½ |
| Pittsburg | 92¼ | | |

Sub-treasury balances:
Coin.....$119,802,052 Currency....$42,099,842

LONDON, April 9—4 p.m.—Consols 97 15-16. Erie 26.

PARIS, April 9—1:00 p. m.—Rentes 115f, 75c.

## COMMERCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, April 9, 1879.

**Atlanta Cotton Market.**

Cotton active; middlings 10¾c; low middlings 10c.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, April 9.—noon.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 6 1-16; middling Orleans 6 3-16; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 6,700; American 6,450; futures firmer; buyers at last night's prices; uplands, low middling clause, April delivery 6 1-16; April and May delivery 6 1-16@6 3-32; May and June delivery 6 3-32@6 4; June and July delivery 6 5-32@6 5-16; July and August delivery 6 7-32@6¼; August and September delivery 6 9-32@6 5-16.

LIVERPOOL, April 9—2:00 p. m.—Middling uplands 6 1-16; middling Orleans 6 3-16; low middling uplands 5 15-16; good ordinary uplands 5 13-16; ordinary uplands 5½; uplands low middling clause April delivery 6 3-32; May and June delivery 6 5-32; June and July delivery 6 7 32.

LIVERPOOL, April 9.—3:00 p.m.—Uplands low middling clause, April delivery 6¼; May and June delivery 6 2-16; June and July delivery 6¼; July and August delivery 6 9-32@6 5-16; August and September delivery 6 11-32@6¼; September and October delivery 6 13-32.

LIVERPOOL, April 9—5 p. m.—Futures steady; uplands low middling clause July and August delivery 6 9-32; August and September delivery 6 11-32; sales to-day included 5,500 bales American.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Noon—Cotton dull; sales 724 bales; middling uplands 11 3-16; middling Orleans 11 5-16; futures barely steady.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| April | 11.21 | June | 11.51 |
| May | 11.34 | July | 11.66 |

NEW YORK, April 9.—Evening.—Cotton inactive; sales 383 bales; middling uplands 11 3-16; middling Orleans 11⅝; exports to Great Britain 4,889; net receipts to-day 476; gross 7,953; futures closed firm; sales 107,000 bales.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| April | 11.29@11.30 | September | 11.62@11.63 |
| May | 11.41@11.42 | October | 11.18@11.19 |
| June | 11.58@11.59 | November | 10.82@10.83 |
| July | 11.73@11.74 | December | 10.78@10.80 |
| August | 11.84@11.85 | | |

Consolidated net receipts.....5,310

GALVESTON, April 9.—Cotton quiet; middlings 10⅝; low middlings 10⅝; good ordinary 10; net receipts 1,354 bales; gross —; stock 10,220; sales 75; exports coastwise 2,036.

BALTIMORE, April 9.—Cotton firm; middlings 11¼; low middlings 10⅝; good ordinary 10; net receipts none; gross 149 bales; sales 400; stock 6,598; spinners 250; exports coastwise 35.

BOSTON, April 9.—Cotton steady; middlings 11⅜; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 582 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 6,000; exports to Great Britain 579.

WILMINGTON, April 9.—Cotton firm; middlings 10½; low middlings 10⅛; good ordinary 9⅝; net receipts 97 bales; gross —; sales 30; stock 2,174.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—Cotton firm; middlings 11⅜; low middlings 11⅛; good ordinary 10½; net receipts 211 bales; gross 502; sales to spinners 427; stock 8,375.

SAVANNAH, April 9.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 10¾; low middlings 10 7-16; good ordinary 10⅜; net receipts 322 bales; gross —; sales 300; stock 24,980; exports coastwise 362.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9.—Cotton firm; middlings 10¾; low middlings 10⅜; good ordinary 10⅛; net receipts 1,300 bales; gross 2,190; sales 4,000; stock 186,665; exports to Great Britain 3,525; coastwise 8,975.

MOBILE, April 9.—Cotton firm; middlings 10¾; low middlings 10⅛; good ordinary 10¼; net receipts 266 bales; sales —; shipments 49.

CHARLESTON, April 9.—Cotton market is steady; middlings 11; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 232 bales; gross —; sales 200; stock 12,561; exports coastwise 451.

### Atlanta Produce Market.

EGGS—11½@12½c.
BUTTER—choice 20@25; common to fair 10@12½; dull.
POULTRY—Live Chickens, hens 20; mixed 18.
BEESWAX—23@25.
FEATHERS—new choice mixed 45@47½.
DRIED FRUIT—Apples, peeled, 2c; unpeeled 1¾ @ lb.

### Grocery Market.

WHEAT—$1 00@$1 25.
WHEAT BRAN—90@95.
OATS—45.
HAY—$1 00: Clover 90.
CORN—62½@65; firm.
MEAL—63@65.
GRITS—$1 25.
PEAS—mixed 60@65; clay 75@80.
POTATOES—Sweet 90c per bushel; Irish $3.50@$4.50; good demand.
ONIONS—$3 00 ⅌ bbl.
CABBAGE—Northern, none; Mobile $4.00@$5.00 per crate.
MOLASSES—25.
SYRUP—New Orleans 35@45.
COFFEE—Rio 12¾@16½; old Government Jav 25@a29.
SUGAR—Standard A 9¼; white extra C 9; extra C 8¾; yellow 7¾@8¼; New Orleans 7¼@9¼.
FLOUR—Superfine $4 50; extra $5 00; family $5 75; extra family $6 00; fancy $6 50@$6 75.
BACON—Clear sides 7; sugar-cured hams 9@9½
BULK MEATS—Clear rib sides 5¼; clear sides 6¼.
LARD—Tierces 8¾; buckets 9¼; refined 8.
CREAM CHEESE—10.

### Live Stock Market.

Sheep 3@3½; common cattle 1¾@2¼; good cattle 2½@3; choice cattle 3½@4½; extra cattle none North Georgia cattle 1¾@2½.

### Miscellaneous.

SALT—Virginia $1 40; Liverpool $1 05.
LIME—$1 00@$1 25.
NAILS—$2 35.
LEATHER—Hemlock sole 20@25; white oak 30@35; Georgia upper 28@30; lining skins 4 00@9 00 ⅌ doz.
HIDES—10@11.
BAGGING—Jute 2 lbs 13; 1¾ lbs 12½.
IRON TIES—⅜ bundle 2 35; P. C. 1 65.
POWDER—Blasting 3 00@3 50; rifle 6 40.
SHOT—Drop 1 65; buck 1 90.

### Dry Goods.

Ticking 6a20; stripes 8; osnaburgs 8½a9½; cambries 5a5½; prints 4½a5½; brown sheetings 7; brown shirtings 6; bleached sheetings 6a11; bleached shirtings 4a8; checks 8a11½; yarns 85

### Tobacco.

Orders and prices somewhat irregular and will continue so until after the 1st of May, when the tax reduction takes effect. Trade is very light. Stock on hand at present is small. Very common and unprofitable 40c; fair common 11-inch 42a45; medium 43a50; extra medium 11 and 12-inch 50a60; fine 11 and 12-inch 60a75; extra fine and fancy styles 75a$1.00; Brown's extra or Log Cabin $1.00; Leatherwood $1.00; natural leaf $1.00; Calhoun $1.25; Cook's extra fine fig 85; fine cut in pails 75a85.

### Fruits and Confectionaries.

FRUITS—Lemons, Malaga $4.00@$4.50 ⅌ box; Apples, northern $3.50@$4; Oranges, Florida $2.50@$3.00 ⅌ 100; Messino $3.50 ⅌ box; Cocoanuts 5; Raisins $2 25@2 50; ½ box $1 50; ¼ box 75; Currants 7¼@8; Citron 20@25; Figs Dc@14c; Almonds 20@22c; Pecans 7½; Brazils 7½@9c; Filberts 12½@15c; Walnuts 17½.

### PROVISIONS, GRAIN, Etc.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Flour again in buyers favor; southern flour quiet and heavy; common to fair extra $4.10@$5.40; good to choice extra $5.50@$6.75. Wheat, spring dull and scarcely so firm; winter about ½c lower; closing quite steady; ungraded winter red $1.06@$1.10. Corn in active demand; fresh 34½; regular; 31 cash; 33½ May; 33¾ June. Oats 21⅝@21¾ cash; 22¾ May; 23⅝ June. Pork in good demand and lower; cash $10.25 asked; May $10.25@$10.27½. Lard active but lower; cash 6.32½@6.35; May 6.37½@6.40; June 6.42½@6.45. Bulk Meats dull and prices a shade lower; shoulders 3.80; clear rib 5.00; clear 5.25. Whisky unchanged. At the close, Wheat was in fair demand but lower; April 87¾; May 92¾ bid June. Oats higher; No. 2, 25¾@25¾ cash. Whisky steady at $1.04. Pork inactive and lower; prime boiling at $10.45. Lard nominally unchanged. Bulk Meats inactive and lower; clear ribs 4.85. Bacon dull and lower; clear ribs 5.35; clear sides 5.45@5.50.

CINCINNATI, April 9.—Flour easier; family $4.60@$5.50. Wheat weaker; prime to choice red $1.04@$1.06. Corn steady; fair demand at 37@38. Oats steady at 29@32. Pork quiet; held at $10.75@$11.00. Lard in fair demand but at lower rates; steam 6.32½@6.35. Bulk Meats dull; held at 3.65 for shoulders; 4.85 for clear rib, and 5.00 for clear sides. Bacon quiet; shoulders 4¾; clear rib 5¾; clear sides 6¾. Whisky dull and lower at $1.01. Sugar firm and unchanged. Hogs quiet; packing 3.65@3.90.

LOUISVILLE, April 9.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm; red and amber $1.01@$1.02. Corn steady. Oats quiet but steady. Pork buoyant at $10.75. Lard steady; choice leaf in tierce 7¼; do. keg 8¼. Bacon strong; shoulders 4¾; clear rib sides 5¾; clear sides 5¾. Sugar-cured Hams 9½@9¾. Whisky steady at $1.01.

BALTIMORE, April 9.—Flour steady; Howard street and western superfine $3.00@$3.75; extra $4.00@$4.65; family $4.75@5.50; city mills superfine $3.25@$3.75; extra $4.25@$4.50; Rio brands $5.62½@$5.75; Patapsco family $6.75. Wheat, southern dull; western dull and easy; southern red $1.13@$1.15; amber $1.15@$1.16; No. 2 Pennsylvania red $1.13⅞@$1.13¾; No. 2 western winter red spot and April $1.11⅝@$1.11¾; May $1.12@$1.12¼; June $1.12. Corn, southern dull and lower for white; western steady; southern white 47@47½; yellow 43½@43¾. Oats firm and unchanged. Rye dull and unchanged. Hay quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet and steady. Mess Pork $10.50@$10.75. Bulk Meats loose shoulders 3¾@4; clear rib sides 5¼@5¾; packed 4¾@5. Bacon shoulders 4½; clear rib sides 6. Hams 9½@9¾. Lard, refined in tierces 7¾. Butter steady and unchanged. Eggs quiet and weak. Coffee firm and unchanged. Whisky dull and unchanged. Sugar quiet.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat active but lower; No. 2 Chicago spring fresh 91 regular; 87¾ cash; 93¾ May; 93¾ June; No. 3 do. 78¾@87¾. Corn in active demand; fresh 34½; regular; 31 cash; 33½ May; 33¾ June. Oats 21⅝@21¾ cash; 22¾ May; 23⅝ June. Pork in good demand and lower; cash $10.25 asked; May $10.25@$10.27½. Lard active but lower; cash 6.32½@6.35; May 6.37½@6.40; June 6.42½@6.45. Bulk Meats dull and prices a shade lower; shoulders 3.80; clear rib 5.00; clear 5.25. Whisky unchanged. At the close, Wheat was in fair demand but lower; April 87¾; May 92¾ bid June. Oats higher; No. 2, 25¾@25¾ cash. Whisky steady at $1.04. Pork inactive and lower; prime boiling at $10.45. Lard nominally unchanged. Bulk Meats inactive and lower; clear ribs 4.85. Bacon dull and lower; clear ribs 5.35; clear sides 5.45@5.50.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—Flour dull and lower to cash; $1.03¾@$1.02¾. April; $1.02¾@$1.02¾ May; $1.03¾ May; $1.03¾ June; 98¾@99¾ July; 3 fall $1.00. Corn inactive and lower for futures; No. 2 mixed 33¾ cash; 33¾@33¾ May; 34¼@34¾ June. Oats higher; No. 2, 25¾@25¾ cash. Whisky steady at $1.04. Pork inactive and lower; job lots $10.75. Lard nominally unchanged. Bulk Meats inactive and lower; clear ribs 4.85. Bacon dull and lower; clear rib 5¾; clear sides 6¾. Whisky dull and lower at $1.01. Sugar firm and unchanged. Hogs quiet; packing 3.65@3.90.

CINCINNATI, April 9.—Flour easier; family $4.60@$5.50. Wheat weaker; prime to choice red $1.04@$1.06. Corn steady; fair demand at 37@38. Oats steady at 29@32. Pork quiet; held at $10.75@$11.00. Lard in fair demand but at lower rates; steam 6.32½@6.35. Bulk Meats dull; held at 3.65 for shoulders; 4.85 for clear rib, and 5.00 for clear sides. Bacon quiet; shoulders 4¾; clear rib 5¾; clear sides 6¾. Whisky dull and lower at $1.01. Sugar firm and unchanged. Hogs quiet; packing 3.65@3.90.

LOUISVILLE, April 9.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm; red and amber $1.01@$1.02. Corn steady. Oats quiet but steady. Pork buoyant at $10.75. Lard steady; choice leaf in tierce 7¼; do. keg 8¼. Bacon strong; shoulders 4¾; clear rib sides 5¾; clear sides 5¾. Sugar-cured Hams 9½@9¾. Whisky steady at $1.01.

BALTIMORE, April 9.—Flour steady; Howard street and western superfine $3.00@$3.75; extra $4.00@$4.65; family $4.75@5.50; city mills superfine $3.25@$3.75; extra $4.25@$4.50; Rio brands $5.62½@$5.75; Patapsco family $6.75. Wheat, southern dull; western dull and easy; southern red $1.13@$1.15; amber $1.15@$1.16; No. 2 Pennsylvania red $1.13⅞@$1.13¾; No. 2 western winter red spot and April $1.11⅝@$1.11¾; May $1.12@$1.12¼; June $1.12. Corn, southern dull and lower for white; western steady; southern white 47@47½; yellow 43½@43¾. Oats firm and unchanged. Rye dull and unchanged. Hay quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet and steady. Mess Pork $10.50@$10.75. Bulk Meats loose shoulders 3¾@4; clear rib sides 5¼@5¾; packed 4¾@5. Bacon shoulders 4½; clear rib sides 6. Hams 9½@9¾. Lard, refined in tierces 7¾. Butter steady and unchanged. Eggs quiet and weak. Coffee firm and unchanged. Whisky dull and unchanged. Sugar quiet.

LOTTERIES.

**L.S.L.**

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIFTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS E, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MAY 13th, 1879—108th Monthly Drawing.

**Louisiana State Lottery Company.**

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.
HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Capital Prize | | $ 30,000 |
| 1 Capital Prize | | 10,000 |
| 1 Capital prize | | 5,000 |
| 2 Prizes of | $2,500 | 5,000 |
| 5 Prizes of | 1,000 | 5,000 |
| 20 Prizes of | 500 | 10,000 |
| 100 Prizes of | 100 | 10,000 |
| 200 Prizes of | 50 | 10,000 |
| 500 Prizes of | 20 | 10,000 |
| 1000 Prizes of | 10 | 10,000 |
| APPROXIMATION PRIZES. | | |
| 9 Approximation Prizes of $300 | | 2,700 |
| 9 Approximation Prizes of 200 | | 1,800 |
| 9 Approximation Prizes of 100 | | 900 |
| 1857 Prizes, amounting to | | $110,400 |

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.,
Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and J. A. EARLY.
136 aprsd&wiw

**$15,000 FOR $1**

IN THE
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,
Which draws April 15, 1879.
AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT.
Don't overlook the opportunity.

SCHEME:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of $15,000 is | | $15,000 |
| 1 Prize of | 8,000 is | 8,000 |
| 1 Prize of | 5,000 is | 5,000 |
| 2 Prizes of | 2,500 are | 5,000 |
| 2 Prizes of | 1,000 are | 2,000 |
| 10 Prizes of | 500 are | 5,000 |
| 50 Prizes of | 100 are | 5,000 |
| 100 Prizes of | 50 are | 5,000 |
| 200 Prizes of | 25 are | 5,000 |
| 500 Prizes of | 10 are | 5,000 |
| 1,000 Prizes of | 5 are | 5,000 |
| 27 Approximation Prizes, amounting to | | 2,925 |
| 1,894 Prizes amounting to | | $67,925 |

WHOLE TICKETS $1.
Club rates upon application.

☞All the above prizes will be drawn at this drawing.

The following numbers drew the first three prizes in the ordinary drawing of Feb. 28:

No. 72,207 drew $14,000. SOLD IN ALBANY.
No. 40,497 drew $8,000. SOLD IN NEW YORK.
No. 27,510 drew $4,000. SOLD IN PITTSBURGH.

☞Address all orders to our General Eastern Agents, WILLIAMSON & CO., 599 Broadway, New York.

The Kentucky State Lottery has, during its existence, paid more money in prizes than any lottery, domestic or foreign, whose tickets are sold in this country. The drawings take place twice a month, under sworn Commissioners of the State, and are published in the N. Y. Herald, Staats Zeitung, and Louisville Commercial. And all out-of-town ticket holders are mailed a copy of the official Drawing as soon as received. All prizes are cashed without deduction, on presentation, and no one outside of the winners are made aware of the fact of their being richer by thousands of dollars but themselves, for we will not, under any circumstances, publish the names of persons drawing Capital Prizes for the purpose of drawing custom to our lottery.

The next drawing April 30, 1879.

SIMMONS & DICKINSON, Managers.
Reliable Agents Wanted in every Town.
15 april wlt dlt apr3 5 8 10 nxt alongsie re ma

**THE BEST REMEDY**

FOR

**Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.**

Diseases of the pulmonary organs are so prevalent and fatal, that a safe and reliable remedy for them is invaluable to every community. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is such a remedy, and no other so eminently merits the confidence of the public. It is a scientific combination of the medicinal principles and curative virtues of the finest drugs, chemically united, to insure the greatest efficiency and uniformity of results, which enables physicians as well as invalids to use it with confidence. It is the most reliable remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs that science has produced. It strikes at the foundation of all pulmonary diseases, affording prompt and certain relief, and is adapted to patients of any age or either sex. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it without difficulty. In the treatment of ordinary **Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and Catarrh,** the effects of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL are magical, and multitudes are annually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept at hand in every household, for the protection it affords in sudden attacks. In **Whooping-cough** and **Consumption** there is no other remedy so efficacious, soothing, and helpful.

The marvellous cures which AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has effected all over the world are a sufficient guaranty that it will continue to produce the best results. An impartial trial will convince the most sceptical of its wonderful curative powers, as well as of its superiority over all other preparations for pulmonary complaints.

Eminent physicians in all parts of the country, knowing its composition, recommend AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL to invalids, and prescribe it in their practice. The test of half a century has proved its absolute certainty to cure all pulmonary complaints not already beyond the reach of human aid.

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SOUPS,
GRAVIES,
FISH,
HOT & COLD
JOINTS,
GAME, Etc.




EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May 13, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most pal

### COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6 1-16d; in New York at 11¼c; in Atlanta at 10¾c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, increasing cloudiness, followed by rain areas, winds mostly southeast to southwest, rising followed by falling temperature and barometer.

**Daily Weather Report.**

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, April 9, 10:31 P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

| NAME OF STATION. | Barometer. | Thermometer. | Humidity Per ct. | WIND. Direction. | WIND. Force. | Rain fall. | Weather |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | 29 81 | 61 | 77 | S. E. | Fresh | .00 | Clear. |
| Augusta | 29 96 | 64 | 74 | S. E. | Fresh | .00 | Clear. |
| Cordcana | 29 96 | 62 | 87 | N. W. | Fresh | 0 | Clear. |
| Galveston | 29 96 | 72 | 78 | S. W. | Gent. | .00 | Clear. |
| Indianola | 29 96 | 72 | 83 | E. | Fresh | 0 | Clear. |
| Key West | 29 96 | 80 | 74 | E. | Fresh | .00 | Fair. |
| Mobile | 29 90 | 67 | 92 | S. | Fresh | 0 | Clear. |
| Montgomery | 29 86 | 67 | 71 | E. | Fresh | .00 | Clear. |
| New Orleans | 29 97 | 72 | 87 | S. | Fresh | 0 | Cloudy. |
| Savannah | 30 00 | 63 | 81 | S. | Fresh | 0 | Fair. |

0 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 6, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 52, inclusive.

**Local Weather Report.**

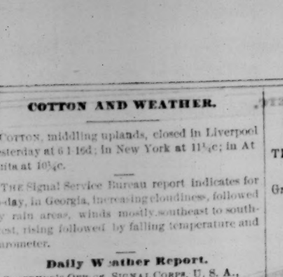
ATLANTA, GA., April 9, 1879.

| Time. | Barometer. | Thermometer. | WIND. Direction. | WIND. Force. | Rainfall. | WEATHER. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 a. m. | 30.14 | 50 | E. | Fresh | .00 | Fair. |
| 11 31 | 30.10 | 61 | E. | Fresh | .00 | Cloudy. |
| 2 p. m. | 30.09 | 62 | E. | Fresh | .00 | Cloudy. |
| 8 " | 30.06 | 61 | E. | Fresh | .00 | Cloudy. |
| 9 p. m. | 29.93 | 60 | E. | Brisk | .00 | Fair. |
| 10:31 " | 29.81 | 61 | E. | Fresh | .00 | Clear. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mean daily bar..... | 29.94 | Maximum ther..... | .65 |
| Mean daily ther..... | 58.00 | Minimum ther. ... | .46 |
| Mean daily humid. | 92.20 | Total rainfall..... | .00 |

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

### PREFERRED LOCALS.

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56 sep5.1878-d1y

### TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Dobbins's Pile Remedy—Daniel & Marsh.
Cass's Liver Remedy—Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
Consumption cured—Dr. M. Cass.
Funeral notice of Mr. James Connell.
Notice to debtors and creditors—R. B. Hicks
Notice to Coal Dealers—Wm. G. Richards.

The Constitution.
ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 10, 1879.

### SIDEWALK NOTES.

—The first roses of the season are making their appearance.

—The present spring is well supplied with weddings.

—A band-stand should be erected in the park at the city hall.

—All of the butchers are strongly in favor of a public market.

—The Countess Lavalette will lecture to-night at Concordia hall.

—A number of leading railroad men are in the city. They meet to-day to consider the freight question.

—The ladies of Atlanta are busily engaged planting out their pet flowers and shrubs.

—When will the old sewer in the rear of the National hotel be repaired? The nuisance should be abated at once.

—The two health-inspectors to be appointed by the mayor from the police force should be placed on duty at once.

—It seems to be fashionable these days to have sign-painters upon the front windows of stores and business houses.

—Since hog-pens have been declared a nuisance by the city council, owners of pet porkers keep their hogs tied in their yards with a rope.

—Atlanta needs more scavenger carts, badly. Those now in use are not sufficient to do the work. A dozen of them would not be too many.

—The colored military of Atlanta are drilling almost nightly. Last evening two of the companies were out on the streets for drill.

—Oakland cemetery is being put in excellent condition for the 26th, which will be a day when that resort will be thoroughly inspected by visitors.

—The old mineral spring near the roundhouse of the Central railroad could be made quite a resort if the city would take the spring under her official wing.

—A suspension market over the railroad track and between Broad street bridge and the Whitehall crossing is what a majority of the people seem to desire the most.

—The new truck of the hook and ladder fire company, which has been laid up for some months past for repairs, is now housed in the truck-house, where it will remain ready for duty.

—We have frequently seen the photograph of a strawberry in Atlanta as early in the season as this, but not until yesterday, at the Kimball house, have we ever seen them served so early in the year.

—The ladies of the Central Baptist church propose to give an Ice Cream Festival to-night at the R. E. Lee Engine House on Castleberry hill. They respectfully solicit public patronage.

—Colonel Tuggle is preparing a pamphlet on the subject of "district taxes" that will be published soon, and will be a most valuable addition to the laws upon that subject. It will be in great demand.

—Mat. Morris, who was arrested upon the charge of stealing twenty dollars from the store of W. L. Hubbard & Son, was not employed as a porter in that establishment, but was a convict who has just worked out a term of seven years in the chain-gang.

—Dr. Miller will lecture in Rome soon. His subject will be "Jenkins's Ear." We do not know what he proposes to do with it, but we will state without the fear of being doubted that he will interest all the ears his audience bring with them.

—The Countess Landsfeldt will deliver her lecture on "Romanism Exposed" in Concordia hall to-night. She has delivered the lecture in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, and other cities. For particulars see advertisement.

—The yellow fever commission will be in Atlanta in a few days. They will hold a meeting here during the session of the American medical association. Dr. Fox received a telegram yesterday from some of the members asking him to engage rooms for the commission.

—There are several tons of broken rocks lying in a pile on Forsyth street, near the capitol. It looks to us as though it would be well to use these rocks for filling up some of the bad holes to be found in every street in the city. The rocks were broken up several weeks ago by the city hands, and have remained where they now are ever since.

### The Passenger Agents.

The convention of general southern passenger agents was in session yesterday afternoon at the Markham house for an hour or so, but transacted no business of any importance, owing to the absence of several of the leading members of the association, who are expected to be in attendance to-day. The body will be called together at 10 o'clock this morning and the day will be taken up with the regular routine of business. The meeting will be one of the most important ever held by this body, and will probably amount to a general reduction of passenger rates over all of the leading railroads of the south.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### THE FIELD, THE FARM, THE GARDEN.

Grapes—Flowers—Hogs—Watch—Birds—Sheep—Clover—Watermelons—Vegetables—Grape-Rot—Farm Notes—Sweet Potatoes—Agricultural Items, Etc.

SHEEP.

The severe winter just passed has taught some sheep-breeders that they must always be ready for the worst. It is folly to think that sheep half fed and exposed to the storms, snows and rains of winter can stand it. Winter is a bad time to expose sheep; so too is spring with its sleet or cold rains. Sheep not only require care and attention in the winter, but should have pure water and good shade in the summer. The best sheep for this locality is the common young ewes of the country bred to Merino bucks; this will give a healthy sheep with wool sufficiently long. Give them a plenty to eat of grass and some corn. Have the lambs to come early. After sheep-shearing, it is a good plan to dip in strong tobacco water.

But we have not the space to speak of sheep, and can only repeat what THE CONSTITUTION has often said, and that is there are not a sufficient number of sheep in our state, and sheep culture does not receive the care it should. Go to some of the counties in Georgia where they have sheep and the owners will tell you that it pays them, and see how they neglect a business which pays. A large majority of the sheep are small, degenerate animals; unprovided with cultivated grass, they roam where they please, unprotected from thieves or dogs. Even this kind of management pays and with a business like management, a handsome dividend would be made.

MAKE IT PLEASANT.

City people expend money on their homes to make them cheerful and agreeable to their families. Is there no good reason why farmers should not do the same? City people have various ways to pass off their idle hours, or to hunt up things that will interest them. In the country the farmer's family spend the greater part of their time at home; how necessary to make that home attractive. Fix up your home, my friend; do away with the rail fence around your house; let not gourd vines festoon it, but have a neat fence, even if necessary a cheap one. Go to the woods and select some pretty young trees and transplant them to the yard; the only cost will be a little time and labor. Add shrubs and flowers and grass.

If your cannot afford paint for your house, whitewash it; it will cost but a trifle and will add so much to the appearance of your home.

WATCH.

There is no business, or calling, or profession, that requires more watchfulness and good sound judgment than farming. Many farmers do not watch or make the most of their opportunities. There are others that do, and they are enabled to pay their debts, educate their families, have the ordinary comforts of life and lay up something for old age. The farmer, like every other business man, must watch all the details of his business. Farmer, watch your labor. Do not take too much land in hand to cultivate—if you do you will get behind. Do not try to plant and work all of your land, but plant only a part and work it thoroughly. Do not keep mean stock or too much of it. Get a good breed of cows; do not keep too many and take care of them; give them good food; they will repay you. Watch over your tools and keep good ones. Worn-out plows and broken hoes scratch the surface of the soil and will accomplish but little. Good tools require less work, give better cultivation and produce better crops.

SMOKED MUTTON HAMS.

A lady writes from Dooly county asking how to cure and smoke or dry mutton hams. Fat young mutton is best. Rub it thoroughly with a mixture in the proportion of one part of sugar to two of salt, and half an ounce of saltpetre to one pound of the mixture. Place the meat in a covered vessel, and turn and beat it twice a day for three consecutive days. The fourth day wipe the scum from the meat, wash it with cider vinegar and again rub it with the mixture. The day after beat and turn it; repeat these alternate operations for ten days, being careful to remove the scum before each rubbing, and to turn the meat every time. After this it must be smoked for ten days. To be used the same as smoked beef or venison.

HOGS ANN DISEASE.

In answer to a DeKalb county correspondent we reply, that in our judgment there are many owners of hogs who are responsible for the diseases of the animal. They are too careless with them, think too little of their comfort or health. Dry hard corn is about all the food they get, and any kind of water. How many of our farmers ever have a shelter for their hogs in bad weather? How many of them ever change their feed from dry corn to clop feed and corn well soaked? And not only this, but what farmer provides charcoal, pure water or a change of feed for his hogs, or has a grass lot or clover patch for them to run in?

STATE AID TO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Vermont appropriates annually $3,700 and does all the printing of the board.

Massachusetts makes an annual appropriation of $3,000.

Tennessee gives $8,000 annually.

Nebraska grants $1,000 annually to the state agricultural society to be paid out in premiums.

Kansas appropriated last year $14 800 and makes an annual appropriation of $200 to each county or district agricultural association.

Ohio appropriates annually $3,000 to the agricultural Board, pays for the printing of its publications and other necessary expenses.

Indiana grants an annual appropriation of $7,500 for agricultural and geological survey, with expenses of needed attendants.

The state and county agricultural societies of New York receive annually $20,000 with office room and furnished at the state capitol.

Virginia makes an annual appropriation of $5,000, and gave to its agricultural college last year $16,200. The geological survey has drawn from the treasury $45,000.

Pennsylvania has three experimental farms on each of which it expends $1,000 annually. It gives annually $3,850 to the interests of agriculture, publishes in addition 11,000 copies of the Agricultural Report of 650 pages, and pays a bounty of $100 to each county agricultural society. To the geological survey it appropriates $35,000 annually.

CULTIVATING PEACHES.

We have a letter from Walton county, to which we reply—

The experience with many is, cutting back in early spring causes a second growth of new wood for next year's fruiting. There is no doubt about it that it is a good plan when the young peaches are small to thin them out; in fact some six inches apart on the limb is near enough. When they are thinned there is no danger of the branches breaking with the weight. Not only this, but a greater vigor is given the tree. A large number of half-formed peaches exhausts the vitality of the tree much more than a small number of good peaches would. The fruit is greatly improved, is richer and has more julce. Thinning peaches also sometimes prevents rot. Where there is too much fruit much of it will rot, as also the limbs on which it grew. The best time to thin is before the stone is formed. It is generally the early varieties of peaches that most need thinning.

As to the peach borer, a solution of soft soap with an equal amount of water, swabbed on the trees and about the roots, is an effectual preventive. A little carbolic acid added will cause a more lasting effect. Leached ashes or coal ashes are good to apply around the roots.

SWEET POTATOES.

In reply to a letter received from Clayton county we will say to our correspondent he will, by looking for back numbers of THE CONSTITUTION for 1878, find answers to a number of his questions about potatoes. To have the best results there should be a greater or less amount of sand in the soil for potatoes. Some persons think that the lay of the land or its exposure has much to do with the growth of the potato. They think the land should lay to the south or southeast, and that the ridges should run north and south, so as to receive the benefit of the sun on both sides of the ridges. Potatoes do not require much moisture, and bottom land does not furnish the best soil for them. Potatoes need heat and moderately dry ground. Potatoes generally are better in a dry season than a wet one—they are not so poor or watery. Late in the season, when the tubers are dug, some persons save the vines for feed. A good use to put them to is to turn under when green, and they will assist to keep up the fertility of the soil. Ground intended for potatoes should be mellow, though some think it should not be plowed deep, as the potatoes would be long and rooty, and long potatoes are not very good, as they do not fill out well and are hard to dig up.


# DRY GOODS, CARPETS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Our entire stock of Dry Goods, Carpets, Boots and Shoes, now open and ready for inspection.

Immense stock of Black Silks, Colored Silks, Summer Silks, Persian Vestings, Brocade and Water-Stripe Grenadine, Buntings, Debages, Mohairs, Satin and Water-Stripe Silk, etc.

SPECIAL ATTENTION called to our line of BLACK TAPPESEIRS SILKS. Finest Silk fabric yet made.

HOSIERY—Most beautiful stock ever exhibited in Atlanta. Table Linen, Towels, Victoria Lawns, Linen deLudie, French Muff, India Muff, in large quantities. Cheapest Handkerchiefs in the market.

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FARM NOTES.

—Black pepper is a good remedy for the cabbage worm.

—It takes a little more than one gallon of milk to make one pound of cheese.

—A cow giving milk requires about 80 pounds of bone material a year.

—Crows, blue jays and robins eat a little corn and a few cherries, yet they are friends to the farmer and deserve his protection.

—The manure of sheep is a rich fertilizer when that animal is fed on peas, beans or clover.

—When cows are exposed to a cold rain storm, there is in a few days quite a reduction in the yield of milk.

—Clover stands a dry season well and grows, while a shorter rooted grass will dry up. It is of great value for wintering sheep, cattle and horses, and forms a good pasture grass.

—In this climate grape vines do best when fed on mineral fertilizer in the forms of coal and wood ashes, spent lime, old mortar and the like. They do not require strong nitrogenous manures.

—Most of the diseases of cattle are by wrong treatment, too much feeding at one time, too little at another; too rich at one time, too poor at another, etc. If cattle and horses were fed, watered and used properly there would be little disease.

—Wheat, oats, barley and rice are sometimes called silica plants, because in their composition fifty or more per cent of silica is found. Peas, beans, clover and lucern are called lime plants, as they contain fifty per cent. of lime, and for the same reason turnips, beets and potatoes are called potash plants as they contain from seventy to ninety per cent. of alkaline salts in their ash.

WATERMELONS.

Sandy soil is the best adapted to watermelons. Horse manure is a desirable fertilizer. Land to be cultivated in melons will do best when well broken up in February or March. Perhaps as good a plan for planting as any is to lay off the ground from seven and a half to eight feet each way, spade out a hole in each cross, take out five or six shovels full of earth, put into each hole two shovels full of manure and two of earth, mix well with some pronged instrument, then raise the hill a little above the level of the earth. In this condition the ground should remain until planting time. Six or eight seed should be put in a hill and covered from one to one and a half inches deep. After the plant is up hoe it well and keep this up once every week. Plow with a shovel plow every two weeks until they begin to bear. The first plowing to be done one week after the first hoeing. We should have stated that the plants should be thinned to two in a hill as soon as they have two leaves besides the germ leaf.

In former issues of THE CONSTITUTION will be found other modes of planting and culture.

FLOWERS.

We are fully aware of the fact that some of the readers of THE CONSTITUTION laugh at the idea of a farmer devoting any of his time or attention to flowers. Yet why should he not make more attractive his home by cultivating flowers, and give a pleasure to his family and make them more refined by their presence? The writer often, in memory, goes back to the days of his boyhood, and traverses the old public road from Milledgeville to Greensboro, and visits the farm of one of the Jordans, some five miles from the former place. It was always a pleasure to stop and admire the sweet and beautiful flowers which added another charm to this country home.

Flowers, even if luxuries, should grow around the farmer's home. God made them, they have their office to perform, and why should not the farmer "consider the lilies of the field," as well as any one else? If expensive and troublesome flowers cannot be had, then the farmer can get those simple and cheap, that are within his reach, such as can make, phlox, pinks, pansies, roses, verbenas, double hoppies, balsam, lady slipper, zinnia, fortulacca, mirabilis, or four o'clock, cacalia, and there are various others, all pretty, and require but little care.

HOGS.

A correspondent in Newton county writes that he has a very good stock of common hogs and desires to improve them, and asks what to do—whether to sell them and procure pure bred or to cross?

In reply we will say grade pigs will answer his purposes better than pure bred. High bred animals are nearly always smaller and more finely organized than their grade progeny. Their greatest value consists in producing an improved progeny from our common stock. This is large in size, and in every way more valuable for the market or for home use than the pure bred sire would have been.

MANURE MAKING.

How many Fulton county farmers have a manure heap, or give it thought? If manure is made in the stable, or under the shelter, it is thrown up in the fence-corner, exposed to wind and rain, its life bleached out, and after this it is carted out to the field.

Collect vegetable refuse and the animal manure of the farm and mix. To it add old sod, swamp muck, leaves, ashes, and salt. This will make a good compost for top dressing the garden, or to use on the land any other way.

CLOVER.

There are localities in the state where a greater amount of clover should be cultivated. It cannot be questioned but that it is a great renovator to worn-out soils. For this it should be cultivated. Yet, this is not all. It makes excellent pasturage. It throws its long tap root deep down into the soil and stands a drought well. When cut at the right time, and cured in a proper manner, it makes nutritious hay. All animals like it. This crop should be more extensively cultivated.

GRAPES.

We have received a letter from Walton county asking one or two questions about grape culture. If our correspondent will refer to his back numbers of THE CONSTITUTION he will find the desired information. Any good soil that is adapted to garden vegetables is suitable for grapes, if not too wet. Set the vines eight or ten feet apart. The first season allow only one shoot to grow. Late in the fall this should be trimmed back to within twenty-four inches of the ground. The second season two or three shoots may be permitted to grow. The vine will by that time be under full headway and in bearing condition.

VEGETABLES.

There are a large number of Fulton county farmers who do not attach enough importance to having good vegetable gardens. This is poor economy, and is an injustice to the farmer, as well as his family. Why not have a good garden? Many farmers are perfectly satisfied during the year to have a few turnip greens and roasting ears, when a little more ground and a little extra trouble would give him fresh, crisp lettuce, radishes, early cabbage, tomatoes, English peas, celery, egg plants, mustard, etc.

Make your ground rich and rich and sow good lettuce every two weeks from now to the middle or last or June. Select deep, finely pulverized and rich ground, and raise good radishes, not tough and stringy, or soft and spongy ones, but such as are sweet and crisp. Raise a plenty of pepper, the long variety for soups, stews and for poultry, and the sweet Spanish and Green Mountain for your wife to cook in green. Have egg plant; grow it in rich, finely pulverized soil, two and one-half feet apart. Have a plenty of tomatoes; they are excellent for the table, and no trouble to grow. Transplant a sufficiency of cabbage; give them a rich soil, cultivate often, keep the weeds down, fight the cabbage worm, and you will raise all the heads wanted.

Have a good garden; manure it liberally, and grow a full supply of vegetables and small fruits.

GRAPE ROT.

We have before us a letter from a gentleman in Taliaferro county, asking for some receipt to prevent grape rot. We would most cheerfully impart the information desired to him if we possessed it. If any of our readers know a preventive we will gladly insert it in these columns if sent to us. Experiments have been made and these are facts and observations from grape growers which show that perhaps the problem may yet be solved.

Grape rot is not confined to the vineyards of our state, but proves injurious to the grape in every state in which it grows, and attacks the Concord and the Ives, Hartford and Iona varieties, as well as others. The experience of some is, that vines of thrifty growth and on rich and moist soils are most liable to the disease, and that old vines are more liable than young ones. Heavy rains in June and July very often bring the rot, especially if accompanied by hot weather, and but little wind and a low barometer. Another experience is, that vines trained against buildings on the east and south sides where most sheltered from rain and dew, are not as much affected with rot, and vines growing on trees where the fruit is largely sheltered from above, but open to free circulation of air, generally escape disease. Some persons have saved their fruit from rot, as well as insects, by slipping a paper bag over each cluster soon after the berries are formed and letting remain until ripe. This has been known to protect from rot, and also from insects and birds. Others again have seeded their vineyards with oats in the spring so that the ground would be well covered with the crop at midsummer. At any time, if any of our readers, after observing facts and trying experiments, will give us their experience we will be pleased to publish it for the public benefit.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

—One hundred and thirty-nine packages of foreign cheese, valued at $9,976, were imported in New York last week.

—There are 3,800 species of grasses, only some fifteen of them are ranked among the cultivated or more highly nutritious kind.

—In 20 years the United States has increased 138,000,000 bushels in its production of wheat; and its live stock $1,081,000,000.

—Spinach is an important industry for the Virginia farmers. The Norfolk steamers are carrying into northern markets 2,000 to 3,000 barrels each trip, and it sells at $1 per bushel.

—Illinois has 400,000 milch cows. To properly care for them and their products requires the labor of 40,000 men and 60,000 horses. Their money value is placed at $124,800,000.

## COMING IN.

### Arrival of the First Battery of the Fifth Artillery.

Battery "F," of the Fifth United States artillery, reached this city yesterday from Charleston, S. C. The battery is commanded by Colonel G. A. Kensel and First Lieutenants S. A. Day and J. E. Sawyer. The battery consists of the usual number of guns manned by twenty-three men. The company for the past two years has been quartered at the citadel at Charleston.

The headquarters of the regiment, together with the regimental band, light battery "E," and battery "L," of the seventh regiment, are to follow from Charleston at an early day. These troops are under the command of Colonel H. J. Hunt, who was chief of artillery of the army of the Potomac. Battery "D," Major J. B. Rawls of the 5th United States artillery, commanding, under command of the senior major, George P. Andrews, is expected to leave Savannah for this point shortly. The government property at Charleston will be placed under the care of an ordnance officer, who has been ordered to report at that point for duty in such capacity. Battery "L" immediately upon its arrival here went out to McPherson barracks, where the men were furnished with quarters. The officers, with their families, for the present will be guests of the Kimball.

### A Famous Veterinary Surgeon.

For several days past Dr. William Key, the famous colored veterinary surgeon, has been in Atlanta selling his "Keystone Liniment," which is highly indorsed by all who have ever used it. His headquarters are opposite the passenger depot, on the old city park lot. Here he sells large quantities of his liniment every day, and in addition gives a free exhibition of his trained horse, who does tricks that would astonish his friends that come with circuses. The animal has rare in elligence, and Dr. Key has trained him remarkably well. Two negro minstrels who travel with the doctor, give music and fun, which are highly enjoyed. Dr. Key brings the highest commendations from well known gentlemen and from the press of various cities. He was a slave of a cousin of Postmaster General Key. Soon after the war his master died and left his widow almost helpless. The faithful servant, having had long experience in attending horses resolved to make a support for himself and mistress by his knowledge.

He began the sale of his liniment and it was soon famous. He has supported his old mistress and has amassed a large fortune for himself. He was the most liberal of all contributors to the yellow fever sufferers. His home is in Shelbyville, Tennessee, but he travels all over the south. For the next ten days he will be in Atlanta, and will sell his horse liniment. It is a medicine whose rare virtue cannot be doubted, and those who use it once will never be without it

### The Arrest of P. McQuade.

Savannah Record.

A man named P. McQuade, a resident of Atlanta, went into Mr. McGinley's carpet-ter shop on York street this morning and demanded an axe or a saw. The boy in the shop seeing the crazed appearance and the strange actions of the man ran out and left him alone in the place. McQuade then helped himself to a tomahawk, and crossing the road to the court-house, commenced demolishing the windows with the little axe. The noise of the glass as it was being shattered attracted the attention of Deputy Sheriff Waring Russell, Jr., and James Sullivan, who caught McQuade and disarmed him.

He was exceedingly violent and had to be handcuffed to be taken to the barracks. An examination into his sanity will be held probably to-day. McQuade went to the barracks this morning and asked to be locked up. He was kept there only a short time and then discharged, after which he attempted the destruction of the court-house windows. A warrant was subsequently taken out before the ordinary, and Deputy Sheriff James Sullivan took McQuade to jail.

### Southern Railway and Steamship Association.

To-day at the Kimball house will be held a meeting of the Southern railway and steamship association. The object of the meeting will be to perform some business relating to spring rates and also to consult on the question of the recent cutting of through rates. There will be a full attendance of the leading railroad men of the south and west. Already the hotels are well filled with these magnates of the land.

The proceedings of the pool will be lively if they fulfill the expectations of those who are watching their movements. The through rates have been restored for a day or two past, but there does not appear to be any faith in their permanency. The deliberations of the association will be quite interesting.

### An Ex-Sheriff in the Business.

Some revenue officers, while raiding in the mountains of Habersham last night, captured from J. M. Osborn, ex-sheriff of Towns county, two horses and a wagon, with 112 gallons of crooked whisky. Osborn was arrested by the deputy marshal that was accompanying the revenue officers and taken before a United States court, bound over and brought to Atlanta and put in jail this morning to await final trial.

### Skating Soiree.

We have received an invitation to attend a skating reception and soiree to be given at Craigmile's opera house in Cleveland, Tenn., on the 18th. We learn that some Atlanta gentlemen are going.


## ON CONSIGNMENT,

At Manufacturers' Prices,
By C. W. BRUNNER,
Commission Merchant and General Auctioneer,
28 PEACHTREE STREET,

65 half barrels New Mackerel,
10 pieces Virginia Cassimeres,
5 bales 4-4 Brown Sheetings,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs,
50 boxes Plantation Soap,
40 boxes Brown Soap,
182 apr10 d1t top col un ch, b & co


### THE ALSTON TRAGEDY.

**Mr. Glenn Blames the Whisky and Not the Pistol.**

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—Having been acquainted with the Alston family for more than fifty years, we could but feel deeply the general shock produced by the tragic death of Colonel Robert A. Alston. The invectives of the pulpit and press we think are fully justified, but none of them, as far as we have seen, have proposed an adequate remedy. We fully agree with them in their efforts to put down the cowardly practice of carrying concealed weapons; but this does not reach the main point—it lies behind that. If there had been no liquor on hand, Alston would not have been killed. We have heartily participated in all the temperance movements for fifty years, but have been fully convinced for half of that time that the best plan would be for our legislature to repeal all license laws, and pass the most stringent laws, making the vendor or giver of intoxicating liquors accessory before the fact, for all the pauperism and crime that are traceable to the use of the spirits they may have sold or given to the party committing the offense, and punishing them for the crime. This, we think, would effectually put down all grog-shops, the places where our people are made drunkards. For to sell and load revolvers to kill men, and to sell liquor to excite to the fatal deed, is off of the same piece.

J. N. GLENN.

### RAPID TRANSIT.

**Low Rates.**

We learn that about May 1st much faster time will be made by both the Kennesaw and Air-Line to New York. It is proposed that a fast train will leave Atlanta at about twelve o'clock noon and run to New York at 10 o'clock the next evening, nearly nine hours quicker than the present time. The second train will leave by both lines about six or seven in the morning, and arrive in Washington the next morning to breakfast and in New York at four o'clock next afternoon after leaving Atlanta.

We also understand that to-morrow passenger rates will be reduced and the following will possibly be the figures from Atlanta:

To New York, by both lines, $25.50.
To New York and return $46.
To Washington and return $36.60.

Atlanta certainly should feel proud of her railroads, for they certainly do all they can for her prosperity.

### Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., April 9, 1879.

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| Ocmulgee Circuit..... | | Eastern Circuit..... | 20 |
| Brunswick Circuit.... | 13 | Atlanta Circuit..... | 30 |

OCMULGEE CIRCUIT.

No. 3. Argument concluded.

No. 4. Joiner vs. The State. Rape, from Jones. Argued. Blount, Simmons & Hardeman, by Harrison & Connally, for plaintiff in error. Robert Whitfield, solicitor-general; Robert V. Hardeman, by Bolling Whitfield, contra.

No. 5. Hunt vs. Juhan Claim, from Jones. Argued. W. H. Reese; Blount, Simmons & Hardeman, by Harrison & Connally, for plaintiff in error. Robert V. Hardeman, by brief, contra.

No. 6. Withdrawn.

No. 7. Tribble, et. al., vs. Anderson. Equity, from Jones. Berner & Turner, for plaintiffs in error. R. V. Hardeman; C. L. Bartlett, contra.

Pending the argument of Mr. Bartlett; the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

—Hon. Joel A. Billups, of Madison, is a guest of the Kimball.

Mr. T. W. Milner and wife, of Cartersville, are in the city.

—The Hon. Henry R. Harris, of Greenville, is registered at the Markham.

—Mr. E. C. Rubottom, of Chicago, is stopping at the Markham.

—Mr. John A. McWhorter, of the law firm of McWhorter Bros., Greensboro, is in the city.

—Colonel Charles L. Schlatter, superintendent of the Brunswick and Albany railroad, is at the Kimball.

—Colonel Robert L. Crawley and Colonel Marcellus E. Thornton have returned to Atlanta to live.

—Mr. M. Pinner, a distinguished citizen of New York, passed through our city yesterday, from Florida.

—Captain P. H. Ellis, of the thirteenth United States infantry, is on a visit to Atlanta, and is a guest at the Kimball.

—Colonel E. A. Ford, general passenger agent of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railroad, is at the Markham.

—Colonel Frank Huger, master transportation of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad, is at the Kimball.

—Mr. W. L. Danley, general passenger agent Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad, is at the Markham.

—Colonel Virgil Powers, general commissioner of the Southern railway and steamship association, and Miss Annie Powers, of Macon, are at the Kimball.

—Miss Agnes Herndon, the talented reader, is at the Markham house, and will remain there until after lent. She may read while in Atlanta.

—Captured in its last entrenchment. Neuralgia has surrendered unconditionally to the specific "Neuralgine," prepared and sold by Hutchison & Bro., 14 Whitehall st., Atlanta. One trial will convince the most sceptical.

—Mr. D. G. Allen, who was formerly connected with the Air-Line railroad here, is in the city attending the passenger agents' convention. He is now the general passenger agent of the South Carolina railroad, a highly honorable position for so young a man as he is.

—Among the railroad officials, we notice the following registered at the Kimball house: Colonel Allen, Charleston; Colonel Frank R. Huger, Lynchburg, Va.; Colonel Chas. L. Schlatta, Brunswick, Ga.; Mr. W. L. Clark, Columbus; Major John R. MacMurdo, Mr. Virgil Powers, Macon, and Mr. C. C. Moore, of Alexandria, Va.

—We notice the following railroad men at the Markham: W. L. Danley, of Nashville; R. H. Talley, of Memphis; John Euright, of Cleveland Ohio; Henry M. Drane, of Macon; R. Ellis, of Oakland; John Howard, of Cincinnati; J. F. Randolph, of Indianapolis; Emory L. Howard, of Richmond; E. A. Ford, of St. Louis; C. A. Haslett, of Chattanooga; M. S. Slaughter, of the Virginia Midland railroad; A. O. MacDonald, of Fernandina.

—The 15th infantry leaves on special trains at three o'clock Saturday afternoon by the Western and Atlantic railroad. They only make one change of cars between Atlanta and Bismarck, the western terminus of the Northern Pacific railroad—1,616 miles from Atlanta—the change being made at Evansville, Ind., where the gauge changes. It takes twenty-one box cars, ten coaches, two sleeping cars and five baggage cars to move them.


**Reliable, Wholesome, Economical.**

Hundreds of the best housekeepers throughout the country have used Dooley's Yeast Powder, in preference to any other baking powders, for the past twenty years. They have tried other brands, but found none superior. This is owing to the purity and wholesomeness. It is composed of the best, refined materials only; the chief ingredients being pure grape cream of tartar. Housekeepers will find it, upon trial, to be one of the best, most healthful and economical baking powders in the markets, and it is recommended solely on its merits.

**The Mexican Dollar.**

What is the difference between the Mexican dollar and Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment? One does what it promises, and the other does'nt. The Mexican dollar says, "I am one hundred cents;" but when you come to invest it you find it is only eighty-five. Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment says, "I will cure you of Piles;" and upon trial it is found to do so in every case. It makes but one promise—to cure Piles; and does so without failure. Price 50 cents a bottle. For sale by J. L. Pinson; at wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
411 apr25 deowlv&weowly

**CAKES! CAKES!**

Pound, Sponge, Fruit, Jelly, and all kinds of Fancy Cakes, at Jack & Holland's. 476 mar30 d2w

**The Death-rate of**

Our country is getting to be fearfully alarming, the average of life being lessened every year without any reasonable cause, death resulting generally from the most insignificant origin. At this season of the year especially, a cold is such a common thing that in the hurry of every day life we are apt to overlook the dangers attending it and often find too late, that a Fever or Lung trouble has already set in. Thousands lose their lives in this way every winter, while had Boschee's German Syrup been taken, a cure would have resulted, and a large bill from a doctor been avoided. For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs Boschee's German Syrup has proven itself to be the greatest discovery of its kind in medicine. Every Druggist in this country will tell you of its wonderful effect. Over 950,000 bottles sold last year without a single failure known. Sold by all Druggists.
378 june2...d&wly eow&weow

**Vienna, Club, Cottage, French, Twist, Square Loaf Bread at Jack & Holland's.**
476 mar30 d2w

**Look at the Following Bargains.**

Summer silks, 45, 50 and 60 cents.
White 11-4 quilts at 49 cents.
10-4 bleached sheetings at 15 cents.
Union linen lawns at 6, 7 and 8 cents.
Boys' cassimere at 20, 25 and 35 cents.
Black silks at 60, 70, 75, 80 and $1.00. The best gros grain silk you ever saw at 75 cents is offered. Great slaughter in Hamburg edgings and insertings, 1,000 pieces ribbons, assorted colors and widths, at one-third the price of original cost. Ingrain carpets, 1 yard wide, at 25 cents. White matting at 12½ and 15 cents, at PERCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.'s,
apr6 d1tf No. 38 Whitehall Street.

# READ AND BE CONVINCED

## FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.,

38 Whitehall Street,

Are Offering the following Great Bargains.

Best Prints at 4c and 5c.
4-4 Percales at 5c.
Bleachings at 4c and 5c.
Soft Finish 4-4 Bleachings at 6¼. Is the best ever seen, fully worth 9c.
10-4 Bleached Sheeting at 15c.
Sea Islands at 4c, 5c and 6c.
Cassimere for Boys' and Gents' wear at 20c, 25c, and 35c—worth from 20c to 40c more.
Elegant assortment of fine Cassimeres.
11-4 White Bed Spreads at 49c. Favor us by price all our Quilts, as they are fully 30 per cent lower than elsewhere.
Checked Nainsooks at 10c.
Victoria Lawns at 10c.
White Swiss at 7c.
All other White and Linen Goods at Bargains.
Bargains in Parasols.
Bargains in Edgings.
Bargains in Hosiery.
Bargains in Ruffings.
Bargains in Corsets.

## DRESS GOODS AND SILKS.

In this department we assure one and all that they will find Gre